

THE AMERICAN

20c • JANUARY 1974

LEGION

MAGAZINE

THE FISH WAR



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COLOSSAL STATUARY

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THE OCEANIC THERMOCLINE

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The American



JANUARY 1974
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National Commander
Robert E. L. Eaton

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LEGION

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COVER: DRAWING BY JAMES FLORA

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Manuscripts, artwork, cartoons submitted for consideration will not be returned unless a self-addressed, stamped envelope is included. This magazine assumes no responsibility for unsolicited material.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal service are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

MARY JEMISON OF THE SENECAS

SIR: Thanks for the history lesson in "The White Woman of the Senecas" (Nov.). I was born in Mt. Morris, N.Y., the northern entrance to Letchworth State Park, the site of her final home, and I found the article more interesting than any material gotten from my history books or from any of the older natives of that area where I spent my childhood.

WALTER C. STONE
Rochester, N.Y.

SIR: My congratulations to Peggy Robbins for her splendid account of the life of Mary Jemison. It's by far the most interesting article I've ever read.

JOE COLMER
Silvis, Ill.

SIR: Congratulations on your always interesting magazine. This month's story on Mary Jemison, the Seneca girl, was unusual and good.

C. C. MOSELEY
Glendale, Calif.

WORLD WAR ONE TROOPS



The above photo appeared in our November issue with no identification of troops or occasion. Letters from quite a few readers tentatively identified them, but none positively.

RADIO HAMs

SIR: Being an amateur radio operator, and very active in a radio club which

participates in Field Day each year, I read with relish Malcolm G. Pomeroy's article, "Radio Hams in Disaster Exercises" (Nov.). The coverage was 100% factual and points up many little-known aspects of amateur radio. Many hams work quietly behind the scenes; as we have no paid public relations agency, the public is generally ignorant of our work.

CARL ZARUBA, Chairman
York Radio Club
Elmhurst, Ill.

ATTN: 5TH AIR FORCE (VETS)

SIR: For a large history of Kenney's Fifth Air Force, I would like to hear from any former members who served in the Fifth, particularly in the 3rd Attack Group, 43rd Bomb Group or the 475th Fighter Group.

STEVE BIRDSALL
20 Royal St.
Chatswood 2067
Sydney, Australia

ATTN: U.S. ARMY (BERLIN); 6TH INF

The U.S. Army Berlin and the Berlin Brigade are establishing a museum in Berlin which will illustrate the history of the 6th U.S. Inf Rgt and the U.S. Army in Berlin. Former servicemen who have served with either and other interested persons who are willing to donate or loan items pertaining to either are asked to write Cmdr, USAB, Attn: Cpt. Michael Wm. Kasner, APO NY 09742.

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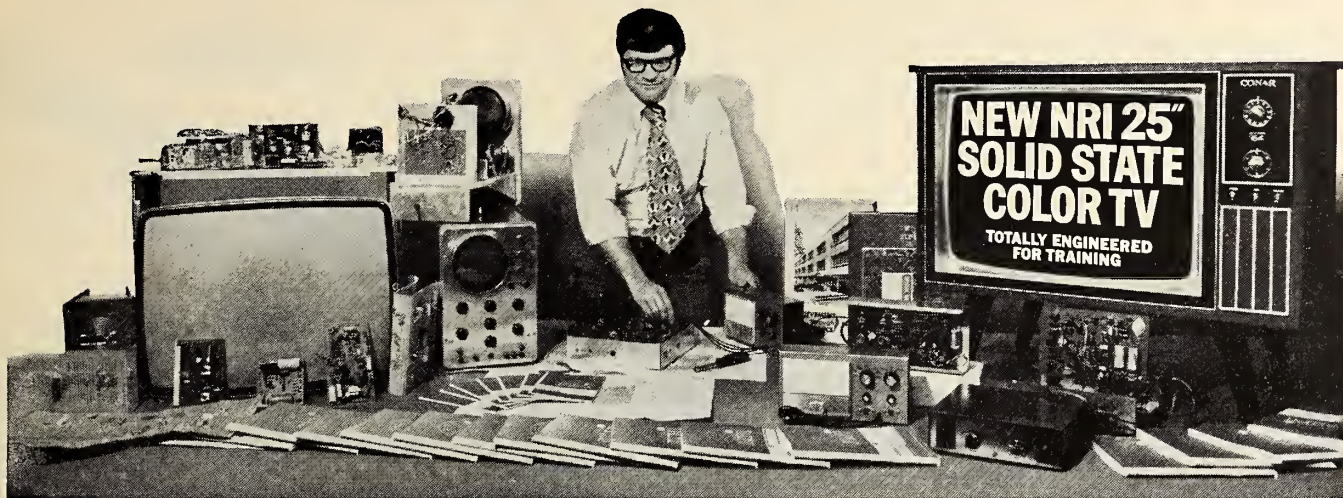


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THE FISH WAR



WIDE WORLD

Icelandic gunboat "Thor" warns British trawlers to stay 50 miles off shore.

By **THOMAS A. HOGE**

At its 1973 national convention, The American Legion adopted a resolution supporting "the proposed international conference on fisheries to be held in Chile in 1974."

Because of the political upheaval in Chile, the conference referred to has been moved to Caracas, Venezuela, where it is scheduled to convene next June 20 for a ten-week session. It will deal with commercial fishing on the high seas and with a great deal else, for it will be a full-fledged international meeting, sponsored by the United Nations, to try to settle peaceably a host of explosive questions about the law of the sea.

The Legion urged the United States delegation to the conference "to seek the strictest rules for the preservation of the marine food supply, and to seek agreement on a uniform definition of territorial waters throughout the world."

As is well known by now, most nations agree that territorial waters extend 12 miles offshore, but some claim 50, and others 200 miles, and the various claims have already led to unpleasant confrontations.

Fish present the chief, but not the only, issue that requires an immedi-

ate meeting to get broader international agreement on the law of the sea. With respect to fish, the Legion resolution noted that several nations have embarked on "fishing methods that are endangering the edible fish supply throughout the world," while "fishing in international waters has almost come under the law of the jungle." Both statements are true.

In the last ten years, events connected with salt water commercial fishing have transpired on such a scale that even a summary of them could fill books. Consider, for instance, the haddock off Massachusetts.

The northern Atlantic fingerling haddock hatch, Class of 1963, was a fine group of youngsters. Its members were born and survived infancy in prodigious numbers. By 1966, at age three, they would have been so big that they couldn't easily slip through the legal 4½-inch mesh in a trawler's net, agreed to by 16 nations that fish the North Atlantic. Substantial catches from this Class were anticipated for 1966 by New England commercial fishermen, whose traditional fishing ground is the sandy shallows of Georges Bank, which stretch as far as 160 miles east of Massachusetts' Cape Cod and Nantucket Island.

The Class of '63 haddock were expected, by themselves, to provide good commercial fishing well into the 1970's, in addition to providing "ample breeding stock for the future."

Over many decades, New England fishermen had taken about 100 million pounds of haddock a year, which biological studies showed was just about the limit that would permit the haddock to renew their numbers. Until about 1960, Georges Bank—though well beyond our three- and 12-mile limits—had been traditionally fished almost exclusively by Americans, on whose continental shelf it lies.

The Class of '63 didn't make it. In 1965, when they were too small to be taken easily in a legal mesh by traditional methods, 550 million pounds of haddock were taken from western Atlantic waters—more than five times earlier catches. Soviet trawler fleets and floating fish factories alone took 238 million pounds of them, mostly from the Class of '63, according to the report of Arthur Brownell, of the Massachusetts Dep't of Natural Resources, to the New England Governors' Conference in 1971.

During the peak of the great haddock slaughter of the mid-1960's,



What 130 nations will be involved in this summer as they try to write a new law of the sea—and perhaps save the fish.



UNITED NATIONS PHOTO

United Nations Seabed Committee meeting in Geneva last July gets ready for 130-nation Law of the Sea Conference next June.

ships of many nations were so densely packed over Georges Bank that coastal fishermen from nearby New England were often simply crowded away from the best stations in their traditional waters.

The haddock were victims of a new Soviet tactic, called "pulse fishing," which hadn't been anticipated in the 16-nation rules for the North Atlantic. A national fleet, organized to scout the largest schools of a species of commercial fish, moves in and takes them at all depths by scientific, mass-production methods, until the school is so depleted that it becomes uneconomic to continue. Meanwhile, scouts locate other dense schools—near or far—in readiness for the next "pulse." When one species is fished out, a "pulsing" trawler fleet switches to a different species.

There is no exact report on the size mesh that some trawlers used to harvest the haddock, though there are dark suspicions in the matter. But even the two-year-old fish were most certainly depopulated.

In 1970, said Brownell, only 27 million pounds of haddock were caught by all nations in the north-western Atlantic, the lowest number ever recorded. This was only 25% of the traditional American catch,

and less than 5% of the great international haul of 1965. "So reduced are haddock numbers," he said, "that the National Marine Fisheries Service [an arm of the U.S. Dep't of Commerce] has recommended that fishing haddock be suspended indefinitely in New England's waters. Many biologists believe there is a possibility that the species could disappear from New England waters in the next few years."

The 1973 haddock catch will probably not total 13 million pounds.

When the first of the Soviet fishing fleets started to appear off our shores 14 years ago, the chief concern here was that by crowding electronically equipped ships on semi-permanent station close up to our shores, they could serve double duty as espionage vessels. The fishing itself did not immediately cause concern. We did not bar all foreign ships from fishing within our three-mile limit until 1963. Nor did we extend our fishing control another nine miles to the generally approved international limit of 12 miles until 1966. Only about 24 years ago did anyone first dream that man could imperil the rich stocks of fishing waters in the North Atlantic or in the other four of the world's great fishing regions—the North Pacific,

the west coast of Africa, the East China Sea and the western shores of Peru, Chile and Ecuador.

Now, trawler fleets from the Soviet Union, Japan, East and West Germany, Poland, Romania and other nations, armed with the latest in electronic devices and supported in an organized way by their national governments, are stripping grounds that provide two-thirds of the world's catch: herring, cod, red fish (including ocean perch and bass), mackerel and flounder.

In 1960, the Russian fleets moved down from Newfoundland's Grand Banks, followed by other national fleets, mostly in search of herring. Herring was plentiful, but of so little value on the American market that our own less sophisticated fishing fleets had largely ignored it. In the last ten years, the herring stock off our shores was reduced by 90%. Then came the haddock slaughter. Yellowtail flounder off New England were so extensively fished that the United States did everything it could to keep a quota lid on this species. Hake and red fish were gobbled up in great schools.

The foreign fleets moved down the Atlantic, off of Long Island, New Jersey, Virginia and North Carolina, making heavy inroads on various fish



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PHOTO

From Coast Guard plane, U.S. Fisheries Service identifies New England mackerel catch aboard Polish factory ship.

CONTINUED

The Fish War

species that until then were the traditional take of coastal U.S. fishermen.

Simply from the American point of view, the story can be expanded in detail endlessly. The same sort of thing was happening in the Pacific, from Alaska to Mexico, involving all sorts of seafood—be it king crab or salmon.

The United States was not the only nation that was becoming alarmed at the invasion of its offshore international waters. In the eyes of Brazil, offshore shrimpers, including our own, endangered her stock. Mexico took another look at her standing agreement with our shrimpers to exploit jointly each other's waters in the Gulf of Mexico, and declined to renew it. Peru, Chile and Ecuador claimed a 200-mile sovereignty over offshore fishing waters that brought them in conflict with our tuna boats. Tuna and shrimp are the only large sea harvests which U.S. boats seek far from our shores, and our tuna fishermen—almost alone among American trawler operators—have developed technologies to greatly increase their hauls.

Iceland, as everyone knows, virtually came to blows with Britain when Iceland claimed sovereignty over her fishing waters as far as 50 miles offshore. Britain claimed a traditional right and economic need to fish Iceland's rich waters to within 12 miles of her shores. Iceland claimed that with the new multinational pressures on her waters, both her traditional needs and her economic

survival required her to reserve 50 miles as her own.

So-called "developing nations" in Africa, Asia and Latin America became fearful that in the years before they could ever develop modern fishing fleets of their own, their coasts would be fished to extinction by the new, modern fleets of other nations. Some joined Peru, Ecuador and Iceland in demanding a sovereign right to control fishing far beyond their 12-mile limits.

Well before 1970, even the big, new exploiters of the sea, led by Japan and the Soviet Union, had been sobered a bit by their own excesses. They became increasingly willing to talk about rules and regulations, and to make halfway agreements, in order to preserve the great fishing grounds of the world so that they, at least, could continue to reap big harvests.

Small wonder. The fishing waters of the world are not as vast as the oceans. In general, the great fishing

grounds are limited to shallow coastal waters, and to deeper water only where there is an upwelling of the bottom water, which returns to the surface food supplies for marine plant and animal life that had previously sunk. These upwellings coincide with the great deep water fisheries. The rest of the deep waters are practically barren of fish in commercial amounts, except tuna.

In a little more than a decade, the new exploitation of the best fishing grounds around the world has gone so far that even the Soviet Union admits that "there is not enough room" on existing fishing grounds for all her vessels and she must conquer new fishing grounds.

There aren't many left to "conquer," which is clearly why many small nations are attempting to extend their sovereignty much farther than 12 miles at sea—lest the remaining fisheries to be "conquered" be their traditional waters.

Some of our own fishermen buy



U.S. officials detain Japanese ship for alleged illegal practices off Cape Cod.

UPI PHOTOS



Britons in Thames demonstrate for 12-mile limit for national fishing rights.



Soviet factory ship mothers trawlers off Cape Cod as U.S. lobstermen complain about damage to their lobster gear. Soviets later offered a settlement.

that package. Many in New England would like to have us claim exclusive fishing control up to 200 miles. Georges Bank would be our own, and all up and down our Atlantic and Pacific coasts our best fishing grounds would pass from being traditional American fishing waters to fishing grounds under our control.

Thus, as we approach an attempt, led by the United Nations, to try to come to some agreement acceptable

to all nations in Caracas next summer, we see almost every nation willing to talk, and anxious to see something done, but far from being unanimous about what ought to be done. Their interests clash, and those who are most anxious to see something fruitful come from the meeting will have their hands full to get any agreement.

If the only subject were fish, one would not envy the Caracas dele-

gates, or take too rosy a view of much being resolved. But you can't hold the discussion to fish. A host of other problems of international use of the high seas goes with the same package. Some other issues could be even more explosive than the fish question. The fact is that ancient traditions about who controls what in the oceans have been outmoded by changes in the world. The Caracas meeting is going to have to deal with all of them, for many of the questions interlock. How far, for instance, does sovereignty extend at sea for the purpose of exploiting oil and minerals on the seabed? And, as is the case also with fish, what rules will govern the exploitation of the seafloor that is beyond the sovereignty of any nation? This question is pressing. Oil and mineral deposits hundreds of miles from any coast may soon be tapped. Under international law, or the law of the jungle?

However, even in discussing such subjects there are at least three definitions involved, all of which should be settled at Caracas if the conference is able to settle anything that the nations of the world would eventually ratify in treaty form.

The first is *territorial water*. Territorial water is to a nation just as its land surface is—part of the country, with everything in it, under it and over it subject to the laws and control of that nation.

The United States is one of a dwindling number of nations which claim only a three-mile territorial limit. Most of the rest claim 12 miles. There is no firm international law, but only custom.

The second could be called "*fish control*" waters. We claim 12 miles at sea as the distance over which we have sole control of fishing, *without* claiming complete sovereignty over everything in, on, under or over such water.

(Continued on page 33)

WIDE WORLD



Three U.S. tuna boat crewmen taken ashore under arrest for fishing within 200 miles of Ecuador.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PHOTO



Coast Guard icebreaker "Storis" escorts Soviet factory ship "Lamut" to Alaska, charging it and others with illegal fishing in U.S. waters.

In describing South Dakota, the current World Almanac notes that "Mt. Rushmore in the Black Hills has an altitude of 6,200 ft. Sculptured in its granite face are the heads of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt. These busts by Gutzon Borglum are proportionate to men 465 feet tall. Rushmore is visited by about 2,000,000 persons annually."

The Encyclopaedia Britannica notes that the Rushmore statuary comprises the "most colossal sculptures ever attempted by man."

Most Americans have forgotten the sculptor's name today, but those who annually gaze up at Borglum's monumental work are only increasing. In 1972, about 2½ million people looked up at Rushmore and most of them counted it among the high points of their travels. Geologists estimate that nature will not smooth the works away for at least a half million years, or for more than 100 times the present age of the oldest great works of the Pharaohs of Egypt.

It is a pity that Borglum's name is beginning to be forgotten. The story of Rushmore only adds to the appreciation of looking at it. In his time, Borglum's name was probably as widely known as Michelangelo's was in his. In the 1920's and 1930's every American schoolchild was involved in contributing pennies to his project, while to raise money Borglum exercised a flair for publicity which made certain that news of himself and his work was on everyone's lips.

Borglum was first involved in what became the Mt. Rushmore monument in 1924. Until 1927, the most he got for his pains was \$250. He then estimated that the work would take four years, and cost "between \$400,000 and \$800,000." Timewise, he was seriously off, but largely because of financial delays. The last bit of stone was cut away in October 1941 by his son, Lincoln, a few months after Gutzon Borglum died at the age of 74, having devoted most of his energy to Rushmore since he was 57.

His cost estimates weren't bad. He set \$800,000 as the top figure, and Rushmore actually cost \$989,992.32. Borglum himself received about an even \$170,000. As he had given the monument his almost undivided attention from 1925 to 1941, his reward averages out to about \$10,000 a year for prodigious, creative labors. There was one period of a year and a half (and many shorter periods) when no work was done at all because the

A workman in the 1930's fashioning the face of Abraham Lincoln on Mt. Rushmore.

DICK KITCHEN PHOTO-ALPHA

Gutzon Borglum and his Colossal Statuary

How Stone Mountain was started in Georgia and Mt. Rushmore was finished in South Dakota's Black Hills.

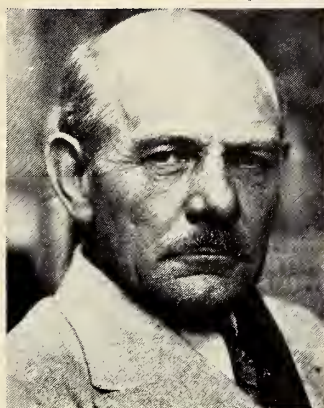
money had run out. During such delays Borglum worked on fund raising as hard as any of his sponsors.

The builders of the Egyptian wonders commanded the artisans and the laborers of a nation. After two years of planning, Borglum began with a 16-man crew in 1927, and—as he told a crowd of 5,000 come to see Lincoln's face unveiled in 1937—his project was being executed "without proper tools, without adequate power, without funds, without any trained assistants. . . ." His chief source of manpower was unemployed Depression-time miners. "I have been compelled," he once said, when criticized for the slowness of the project, "to take the forgotten men in the mining camps, acquainted with rough drilling for mines, and train them as best I could." This was a slight exaggeration, since he had great use for those skills. All told, 450,000 tons of rock were removed from Mt. Rushmore. If Borglum was the only true artist on the scene, the skills of those "forgotten men" with their drilling and dynamiting techniques were the perfect complement to his own artistry in turning a mountain into a work of art.

Gutzon Borglum was the only living man who knew anything about carving mountains, and he was one of only two competent sculptors of his time who had any great interest in making Americana a subject for statuary. The other was his brother, Solon Borglum.

Born in Utah and Idaho in the decade after the Civil War, the sons of Danish immigrants, by 1910 Solon and Gutzon were famous for their statues of great Americans, of horses, Indians and other American themes. Though Paris trained, they disdained the usual "schools" of sculpture—especially the imitation of classic forms in modern works. To this day, their works grace many an American park, public building, cathedral, memorial and museum.

Gutzon early turned to large works whenever he could, including the head of President Lincoln (Borglum's favorite subject) in the National Capitol,



Gutzon Borglum

cut from a six-ton block of marble.

In 1915, he was invited to Georgia to carve a Confederate memorial on the side of Stone Mountain, the great piece of granite 16 miles from Atlanta. Stone Mountain is a story in itself. By 1924, Borglum had completed an enormous head of Lee, as part of a much larger work he had conceived across the face of the mountain. An unfortunate and bitter quarrel broke out that year between Borglum and his Atlanta sponsors. It ended in Borglum being fired in 1925 and stalking off, after destroying his models. The Stone Mountain project petered out in a few years as a result, and nothing further was done on it until 1958. But Borglum had gained experience and worked out original techniques by trial and error, whereby workmen with dynamite and pneumatic drills could—under his direction—turn mountains into duplicates of his models. He was the only man with such experience when he moved on to Rushmore.

Stone Mountain was also, beyond doubt, what had by 1923 inspired Doane Robinson, state historian of South Dakota, to conceive some sort of gigantic statuary on one of the granite masses of the Black Hills. Robinson imagined great figures of western American history—mountain men, Indians, explorers—peering out of the mountains.

Robinson interested South Dakota U.S. Senator Peter Norbeck in the idea, and in the end it was Robinson,

Norbeck and Borglum who schemed and toiled to get the money that made Mt. Rushmore possible. It did not occur to Robinson to contact Borglum at first, as it was known he was busy in Georgia. He first queried Lorado Taft, who had carved The Fountains of Columbus in front of Union Station in Washington, D.C. But Taft was too ill to consider Robinson's epic proposal. On Aug. 20, 1924, Robinson invited Borglum, who had not yet broken with the Stone Mountain project, to come and look at the Black Hills and see if he could devise something appropriate for a massive sculpture.

Borglum made a quick trip in September and looked at several mountains from the summit of Harney Peak (a visit which added fuel to the Stone Mountain quarrel). On his return to Georgia the acrimony increased and, in February 1925, Borglum was fired, to the tune of nationwide headlines.

Borglum's temperamental part in the breakup didn't upset any of the Dakotans. You can expect that great artists are temperamental, they said. But plenty of the folks thought the Black Hills project itself was preposterous. The Rapid City Daily Journal said the Black Hills could sell themselves "without any alteration in nature's handiwork." Another paper had called the whole project ludicrous, bunk, incongruous. And it



President Calvin Coolidge with Borglum (right) dedicates Mt. Rushmore in 1927.



Marking out Washington's face.



The false Jefferson, started at the left of Washington.

asked: Where is the money coming from?

Where, indeed? In March 1925, Senator Norbeck had no trouble getting Congress to approve the carving of a memorial in the Harney National Forest, but with no mention of money.

Robinson had told Borglum that he "was sure" they could raise the money, though there was exactly none in the till and nobody could estimate the cost. Perhaps it was the money, perhaps not, that persuaded Borglum that the sculpture should be a *national* memorial, not simply a western one. By mail, he persuaded Robinson that the project should personify the whole sweep of American history, and include the men who had given the most to the "nation's creation and preservation." Without this decision, the money would probably never have been forthcoming. With it, Borglum returned to the Black Hills on Aug. 25, 1925, to select a mountain. On the second day of a horseback tour, guide Theodore Shoemaker told him to close his eyes as he led him to a certain spot. "Now open your eyes," said Shoemaker.

There stood Mt. Rushmore, capped with a granite head almost 1,000 feet long and 400 feet wide, its east side presenting a 300-foot perpendicular slab. Borglum was breathless. After scaling the mountain several times he felt it was ideal. Rushmore is one

of the oldest granite outcroppings in the world, smooth-grained and swept clean of the rocks that once overlaid the Black Hills. The bold chunk of granite on the southeast shoulder was especially perfect, for it caught sunlight most of the day. The area was still wild. The nearest settlement was Keystone, a tiny mining village three miles away. Borglum bubbled with enthusiasm. "No mountain of granite in the United States is comparable to Rushmore," he exclaimed, as he boarded the evening train east. Robinson handed him a check for \$250 from the Rapid City Commercial Club—the first money he'd been able to raise for the memorial.

Borglum returned, and by September 25 had established a camp at Rushmore's base. He and his assistant measured and tested the granite, he dangling in a chair in midair, 250 feet over the cliff, shouting instructions to the tackle operator above, moving up and down the mountainside like a human fly while waving to photographers. "The dimensions are highly satisfactory," he predicted, "there being twice as much face space as will be needed for the heroic figures."

He had long since decided who the figures would be. "Washington represents our independence," he explained to his son, Lincoln, during a driving trip through Texas. "Jefferson personifies 'government by the people' and also by his purchase of the Louisiana Territory portrays the growth and expansion of our country. Lincoln preserved the Union for us. And Theodore Roosevelt saw, in the building of the Panama Canal, the completion of the dream of Columbus and he knew the value of the West in the development of our nation."

Lincoln Borglum remembered that his father was silent for several miles, then pounded the steering wheel with his fists and vowed in a voice as firm as it was unmistakably sincere, "Nothing but the hand of the Almighty can stop me from completing this monument."

The way to parlay the \$250 investment into the needed hundreds of thousands, he decided, was to end all debate about whether there *should* be

such a monument by going right ahead with it. On Oct. 1, 1925, he and his friends boldly held a public dedication of the penniless project. More than 3,000 people came out from Rapid City. Bands blared. Cavalry fired salutes. Politicians made patriotic speeches. Huge historic flags out of the nation's past, ending with Old Glory, were hoisted atop the mountain. The enthusiasm was infectious. Newsmen rushed to their desks to hail "the most stupendous undertaking of its kind in history"—in the words of the once antagonistic Rapid City Daily Journal.

But when Borglum said that \$50,000 would be needed just to get started, the new warmth chilled off. One South Dakotan said that \$50,000 might be a molehill to Borglum, but it was a mountain to most Rapid Citians.

The sculptor went right ahead. He moved his family to Keystone in 1926, while he and engineer Maj. Jesse G. Tucker busied themselves with preliminary work. Borglum then told the small handful of the faithful in the Mt. Harney Memorial Ass'n that four faces, five stories high, could be scaled to men 465 feet tall with faces about 60 feet long. The total cost he said, as he left on a nationwide tour at his own expense to publicize the project, should be between \$400,000 and \$800,000.

For the better part of a year, those figures simply stunned most of the local supporters. But in May 1927, President Calvin Coolidge announced that he would open a summer White House in the Black Hills. Senator Norbeck promptly spread the word in the right circles that if they would just get the project going he would get the President to dedicate it—which could result in easier fund raising and possibly federal aid. From several corporations and a group of local businessmen he raised the whole \$50,000 Borglum said he must have to get started. The Association then plunged ahead and gave Borglum a contract to get to work and finish the job in about four years. Borglum well understood that his sponsors might be close to a million dollars short of

ALL PHOTOS THIS PAGE WIDE WORLD



Borglum directing workers on the face of Mount Rushmore as work progressed.



False Jefferson is gone, new Jefferson and Lincoln are started.

being able to keep the agreement, but it was just what he was after.

By the time Coolidge arrived in Custer State Park in June, the monument was a going thing in the eyes of a world which little suspected that only \$50,000 was on hand.

Soon, Borglum arrived with a 16-man crew. From a plane he dropped a welcoming wreath on the summer White House lawn. He and his crew went into a flurry of camp construction, road-building and material assembly. Some 1,400 feet of air line were run up the mountain to operate jackhammers, and Coolidge was invited to dedicate the first drilling on Aug. 10.

There weren't enough horses to carry all the people up the trail on this second dedication day. Thousands, including Gov. William J. Bulow, walked it. Coolidge, looking ill-at-ease in cowboy boots and a ten-gallon hat, arrived on horseback to a "21-gun salute"—the blasting of 21 stumps to help clear a road to Mt. Rushmore.

Calvin Coolidge was always a man of few words. "We have come here to dedicate a cornerstone that was laid by the hand of the Almighty," he said, "a memorial [in which] the people of the future will see history and art combined to portray the spirit of patriotism." Then he added the wel-

KEYSTONE PHOTO

come words: "This great monument deserves the sympathy and support of the national government."

Coolidge handed Borglum a set of drills. As he took them, Borglum said: "As the first President who has taken part, please write an inscription to go on that mountain." He shrewdly added: "We want your connection known in some way other than by your presence." Then, as rapidly as he could go up the mountain and be lowered in a saddle seat over the cliff by Major Tucker, he began boring out the first master points for the face of Washington. Returning to the platform, amidst enormous cheers, he gave one of the four drills he'd used to Coolidge, one to Norbeck, one to Robinson and kept one himself.

Actual sculpting on the mountain began two months later. In three months time, the job consumed the first \$50,000. On Dec. 7, work stopped and was not resumed for a year and a half. There was little more than a gash on Mt. Rushmore, where workers had drilled 25 feet into the rock from the top of Washington's pro-

(Continued on page 37)

JOSEF MUENCH



The colossal statuary on Mt. Rushmore about as it looks today.

WASHINGTON
PRO & CON



Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question . . .

SHOULD CONGRESS ELIMINATE

PAYING farmers billions of your tax dollars not to grow crops has been justified since the dark days of the depression as the only way to "keep farmers on the farm" and assure them an income comparable to that of other Americans. But the elaborate farm subsidy program has failed to achieve either of these goals—although the taxpayer has forked over nearly \$80 billion in the attempt. The farm population today is *half* what it was in 1950 and income from farming is still considerably less than the average income of non-farm people.

To be sure, some have benefited handsomely from the public's efforts to help the small farmer. In the main, they are the larger farmers whose subsidy checks have been written not for hundreds, or thousands, but tens of thousands and even millions of dollars.

With results like these for the farmers, what has the farm subsidy program meant for the rest of the country? Higher food prices than necessary for one thing! For there are two sides to the coin when we speak of the "farm program." Along with the government subsidies, there are the inevitable government controls. More than 60 million acres were taken out of production in 1972 at a cost of over \$3 billion when government planners miscalculated foreign and domestic demand for wheat and feed-grains. Although many other factors impinge on the cost of food, the consequences of artificially restricting farm plantings are readily apparent to anyone even vaguely acquainted with the law of supply and demand.

So we pay double for the farm program. Once when we file our tax returns, and again when we go through the checkout line at the supermarket. And, if you've come to believe that government spending will always rise to equal or exceed revenue, there

are the programs which could have been directed toward other national needs, but have been forgone to maintain farm subsidies.

Precipitously terminating the subsidy structure could cause economic dislocations; I therefore favor gradual curtailment. We must admit the failure of past farm programs and move decisively to end them.

I wonder, as I know you do, what better time there is to wean recipients of subsidies from dependence on the Treasury than during this period of record prices and strong demand?

Because of our serious trade deficit, the expansion of markets for our agricultural products abroad is of vital importance to us all. Full and unsubsidized production boosts the value of our dollar through overseas sales. Agriculture has the power to pay for the Sonys, Norelcos and Volvos our consumers demand. We have the land, the farmers, the technology, the climate and the distribution system to sell foodstuffs here and abroad in great quantity, at reasonable profits to our food producers, and without creating shortages in our supermarkets—if only we turn our farmers loose from government subsidies and controls and let them farm.

"YES"

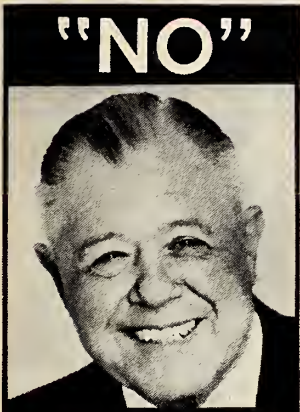


Rep. Charles M. Teague
(R-Calif.)
(13th District)

Charles M. Teague

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this

FARM SUBSIDY PAYMENTS ?



Rep. W. R. Poage
(D-Tex.)
(11th District)

THE QUESTION: "Should Congress Eliminate Farm Subsidy Payments" has possibly been pretty well rendered moot by the enactment of the new Farm Bill which removed all farm subsidies except when farm prices drop to catastrophic levels—far below present prices. However, if we are to look upon these sup-

ports, which are provided when prices drop so low, as "subsidies," I think we can make a good case for farm subsidies.

Virtually all segments of the U.S. economy enjoy some form of federal subsidies, either directly or indirectly. In the housing and transportation fields, especially, subsidies mount into the billions of dollars. All public, and most private, housing enjoys either direct subsidy or financial guarantee of some kind which lowers the carrying costs at government expense. Shipbuilding, airlines and, indeed, practically all forms of transportation enjoy subsidy. Surely, neither housing nor transportation is more needful than food and fiber.

Were it possible for the farmer to produce in a free market and to buy in a free market, I would feel that he should likewise sell in a free and unsubsidized market. But the farmer must buy everything he needs, both to produce crops and livestock and to support his family, in a controlled market. His costs of production are greatly increased by government edict, in behalf of other groups. For example, he must comply with increasingly restrictive regulations in the use of pesticides and predator

control practices to combat losses to livestock. He must hire his labor at pay scales enforced by government laws and regulations. It would seem only fair and necessary that he, too, receive a degree of government financial backing in his efforts to meet the nation's nutritional needs.

Indeed, if we are to produce the food and fiber our own people must have, to say nothing of meeting the needs of others—and meet our own need to sell in foreign markets—then producers must recover their costs, plus some profit. This marginal profit must come either in the price of products or as a subsidy.

If all farm income is to come from the market, the cost to consumers must be greater than if a part comes in the form of a subsidy. Actually, something less than 40% of what the consumer pays for food goes to the farmer (the larger part going to processing, distributing and marketing). Thus, the bulk of so-called "farm" subsidies are really "consumer" subsidies since they reduce the cost of food to consumers.

I would not ask, and the new law does not ask, that the farmer be given a subsidy when the market is paying a fair price for his products. But I do submit that when the market is so low as to discourage production, farm subsidies are probably the cheapest and most effective means of maintaining the desired level of production.

W. R. Poage



I have read in The American Legion Magazine for January the arguments in PRO & CON: Should Congress Eliminate Farm Subsidy Payments?

IN MY OPINION THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION IS:

YES ☐ NO ☐

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. ➔

A Clean Energy Source— The Oceanic Thermocline

Enough energy can be tapped from warm, tropical seas to meet our national needs many times over.

By JERRY POURNELLE, Ph.D.

THE GUTS of the President's crash energy-fuel program to make this country self-sufficient in fuel by 1980 is to start developing our remaining coal, oil and natural gas reserves to the hilt. In a future issue, this magazine will give a detailed report on what our reserves of petroleum seem to be, and how long they might last. It will be seen that we probably *can* be self-sufficient, or nearly so, at some time between 1980 and 1985, by exploiting our fuel reserves and nuclear power as fast as we can.

In the broad outlook, this program is an uncomfortable compromise between our needs for energy and a lot of other things we want. On an emergency basis it is probably justified, because our energy situation is an emergency.

But the crash program perpetuates the system that got us into this mess in the first place. It won't work unless we compromise many of our environmental desires. We've already returned to burning high sulfur fuels. It will require an end to the obstruction of the development of oil fields, nuclear plants and strip-mined coal on ecological or environmental grounds, and substitute for that simply the best regulation possible as we go ahead and get the stuff out of the ground. It will continue our industrial habit of heat pollution, using ever more of our fresh and coastal waters as coolers for nuclear, oil and coal burning plants. It will require us

to continue to set a match to our coal and oil, though future generations will need them as chemicals.

Considering the situation we have gotten ourselves into by (a) depending ever more on foreign fuel sources and (b) letting years slip by without seriously developing different energy sources, our present crash program is probably right, because—and only because—it is necessary.

We will profit best by our dilemma if we realize now—and not later—that the President's program does no more than buy us time, which we'd better use. In 1973, we came to the evil day that has really been visible for so many years that we could have long since avoided it by acting in time. It was no secret a generation ago that the fossil fuels would run out some day. It was no secret that there are other, cleaner, better energy sources to be tapped on a vast and endless scale if we would only apply to them a fraction of the wealth and effort that we have applied to less vital matters.

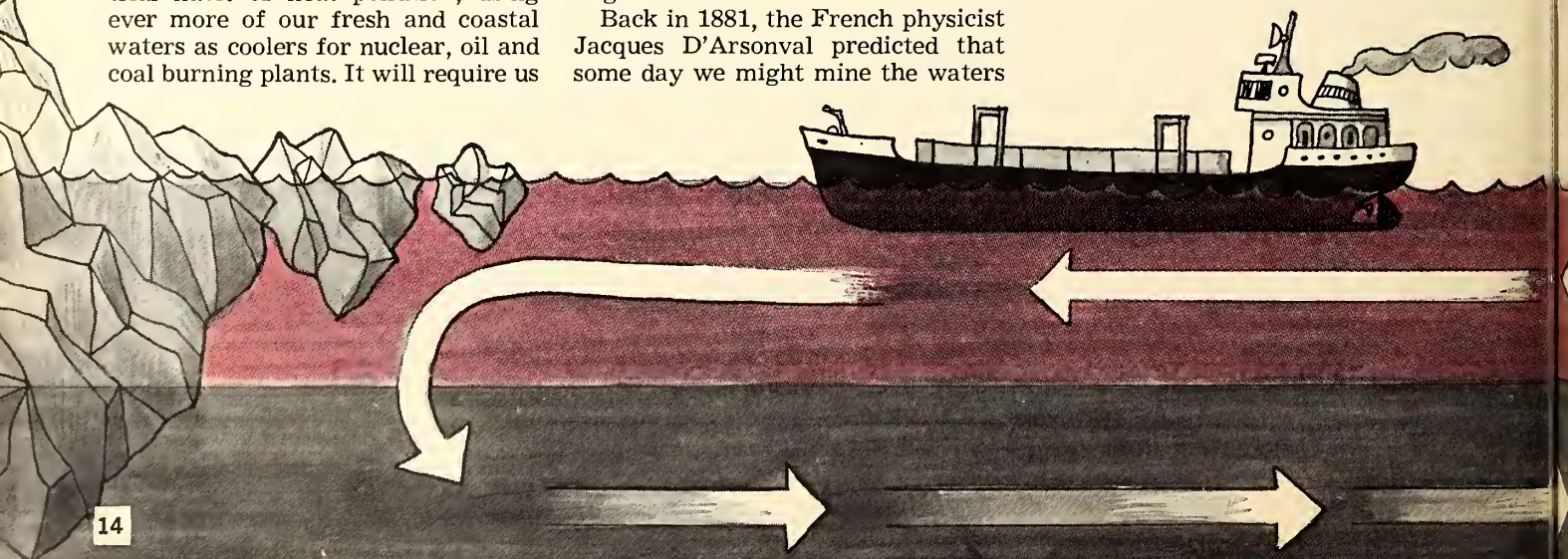
The President's program *will* buy us time—so much (or so little) of it that children born in 1974 may be out of college before our remaining fossil fuels have been so depleted that they can no longer meet our needs no matter what crash programs are then devised. If we will start now, and not later, to meet that situation, we might make it.

Back in 1881, the French physicist Jacques D'Arsonval predicted that some day we might mine the waters

of the seas for the clean heat that the sun puts in them every day, instead of despoiling the earth for something to burn. The sun puts more heat in the tropical seas every day than man can possibly use. The seas don't keep it. They just hold it awhile, then it passes back out into space. It is free for man to borrow and use before letting it return to space—which it must do if the earth is not to overheat.

In 1966, a father-son engineer team, J.H. Anderson and J.H. Anderson, Jr., analyzed the heat in the Gulf Stream off of Florida and Georgia. They concluded that energy could be extracted from it annually by known methods in an amount almost 90 times the total energy needs of the United States in 1980. There is available there, they said, the equivalent of 182 trillion kilowatt hours of electricity per year. Not present, but available. Since then many scientists have affirmed that the Gulf Stream is tappable all by itself for at least 75 times our national 1980 energy needs.

It is too late for this to do us any good in 1980. According to a team of scientists at the University of Massachusetts (Amherst), they could have a pilot plant pulling energy from the Gulf Stream off Miami about 1980 if they should start now. The design is already far along, for the Amherst team, headed by Prof. William Heronemus, has not been without help. In December, it exhausted a \$170,000 government research grant from the National Science Foundation to re-



fine plans for tapping tropical waters for energy. The Amherst team expects a new and probably larger grant to keep its research going.

But as far as actually getting to work is concerned, this is peanuts. A pilot plant would involve a couple of hundred million dollars and could only be the slow start of a serious effort to meet national energy needs by extracting the generous and clean energy the sun offers us in tropical waters. Unless this work is speeded up by more intense government support, even a pilot plant may be ten or 20 years away. There have been other pilot plants and designs over the years, chiefly under French sponsorship, but to date no work on the idea has been supported on the scale needed to help us and the world meet our energy needs.

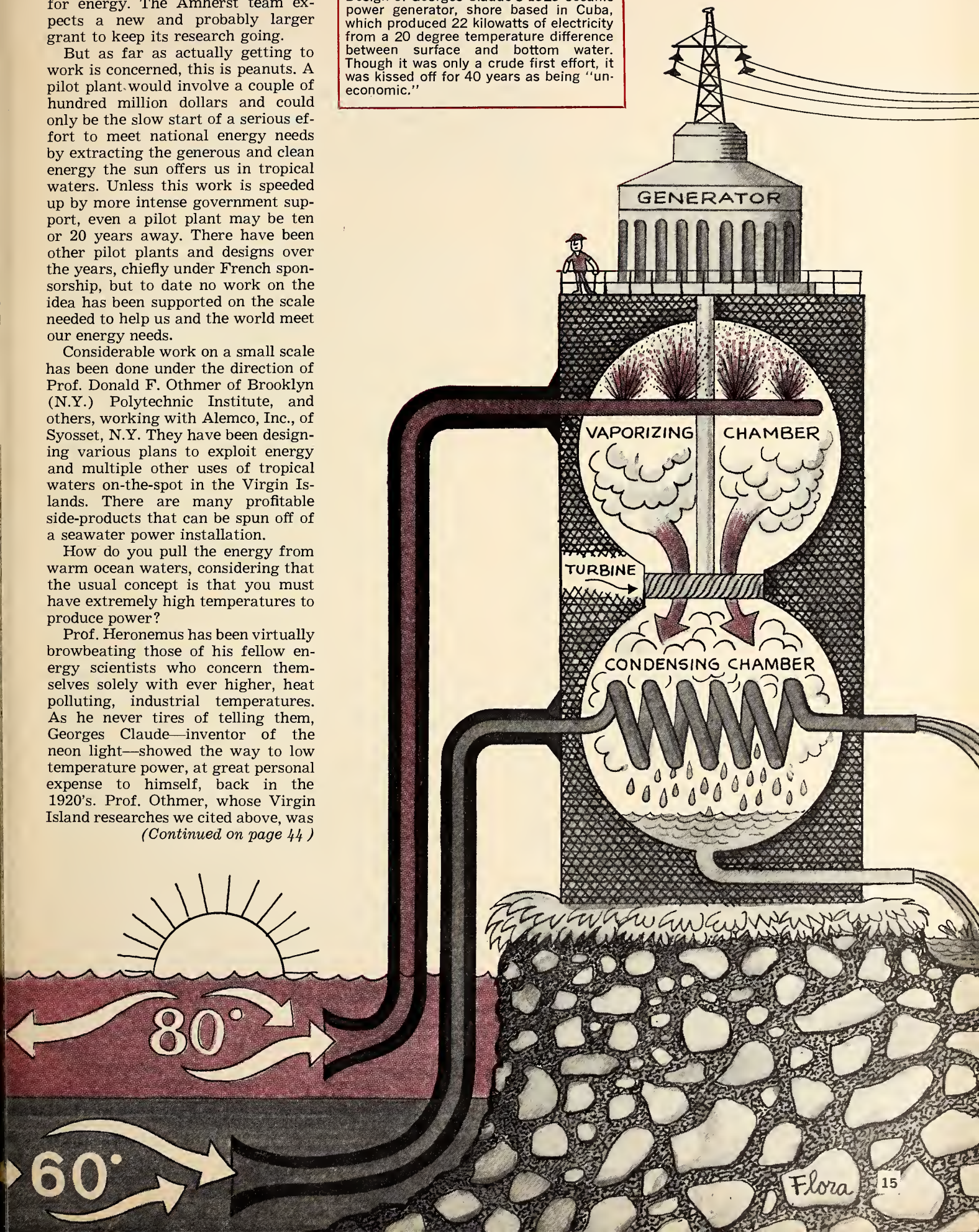
Considerable work on a small scale has been done under the direction of Prof. Donald F. Othmer of Brooklyn (N.Y.) Polytechnic Institute, and others, working with Alemco, Inc., of Syosset, N.Y. They have been designing various plans to exploit energy and multiple other uses of tropical waters on-the-spot in the Virgin Islands. There are many profitable side-products that can be spun off of a seawater power installation.

How do you pull the energy from warm ocean waters, considering that the usual concept is that you must have extremely high temperatures to produce power?

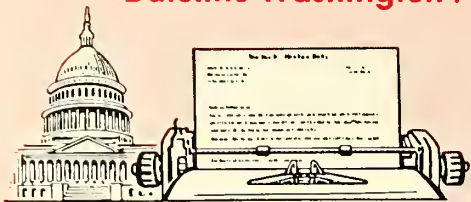
Prof. Heronemus has been virtually browbeating those of his fellow energy scientists who concern themselves solely with ever higher, heat polluting, industrial temperatures. As he never tires of telling them, Georges Claude—inventor of the neon light—showed the way to low temperature power, at great personal expense to himself, back in the 1920's. Prof. Othmer, whose Virgin Island researches we cited above, was

(Continued on page 44)

Design of Georges Claude's 1929 oceanic power generator, shore based in Cuba, which produced 22 kilowatts of electricity from a 20 degree temperature difference between surface and bottom water. Though it was only a crude first effort, it was kissed off for 40 years as being "uneconomic."



Dateline Washington . . .



WAR, OIL AND ALLIES. A BREAK FOR USED CAR BUYERS? BRINGING BACK SCHOOL PRAYER.

The fourth war in the past quarter century may not bring peace to the Mideast, but the impact is sure to result in two U.S. moves, according to Washington observers.

The Administration and Congress, rarely in agreement, are determined to turn the Arab oil squeeze to our advantage by finding and utilizing new sources and means of energy, such as gasification of coal, conversion of shale into oil, controlling heat from the sun, etc. It will cost money to make the United States completely independent in energy, but it can -- and will -- be done, Washington believes.

Capitol Hill and Congress also are taking a hard look at our partners in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. With the exception of West Germany and Portugal, our NATO allies in Europe acted like ostriches when the United States needed help to carry out its emergency arms lift to Israel so as to counter the massive Russian supply by sky to the Arabs.

Congress has been deluged of late with a plethora of measures aimed at saving life and limb of motorists, reducing fuel consumption of cars, eliminating pollution of exhausts, raising safety standards, and the like. Now, even the oft-abused used car buyer may get a break if the legislation proposed by Sen. Vance Hartke (Ind.) bumps its way through Congress.

Senator Hartke's bill would require all used car dealers to list in writing the complete accident and repair history of every vehicle sold. He would include a warning to buyers in writing that any car sold without warranty is purchased at the peril of the buyer. He estimated that 22 million used car buyers would be given some protection every year under his proposal.

In other legislation, he supports a national registry for autos, and standard anti-pollution inspection of automobiles.

It is just possible that the Watergate scandals, by stimulating national demand for higher moral standards, will provide the extra push needed to attain Congressional approval of a constitutional

amendment to bring prayers back to the public schools.

That, at least, is the fervent hope of a block of legislators and Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (Pa.), who himself has introduced three such bills which would call for a constitutional change to overcome the U.S. Supreme Court ban of the early '60's. The land's highest court held, in effect, that any religious exercise in the public schools violated the First Amendment of the Constitution, which prohibits state establishment of religion.

In 1971, proponents came within 28 votes of the two-thirds House vote needed to initiate the amendment process. Hearings have been started this year in the Senate. Newly advanced support by the Roman Catholic Church leadership has given fresh impetus to the drive.

PEOPLE & QUOTES

PROBLEM SOLVERS

"We can no longer overwhelm our problems; we must master them with imagination, understanding and patience." Sec'y of State Henry Kissinger.

G.I. THE KEY

"The man in uniform is the key to America's future. . . . Our need to recognize the . . . dignity, and importance of our military men grows with each passing week." Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (Ariz.)

HAPPINESS IS . . .

"I don't think workers are ever as happy as poets think they ought to be. . . . Work in a factory . . . may be dull . . . but for the workingman it's bread . . . on the table." William Winpisinger, spokesman, Internat'l Assoc. of Machinists.

FUEL MYOPIA

"Regrettably, too many of our people fail to recognize the dimensions of the energy crisis." Interior Sec'y Rogers Morton.

DEFENSE VIEW

"Our nation's military posture cannot depend upon . . . the hoped for goodwill and forbearance of potential foes." Defense Sec'y James Schlesinger.

DETENTE DOUBTS

" . . . Detente can be no more than a breathing spell . . . (which) serves the interests of the Soviet Union, whom we are providing economic and technical potential without any assurance of its ultimate uses." Prof. Hans J. Morgenthau, political science scholar.

SMART SHIFT?

" . . . A great deal of time we spend in school is devoted to the past. . . . We must shift toward a much more intelligent concern with the future." Alvin Toffler, writer.

BENCH BEHAVIOR

"Irrational and disparate sentencing exists nationwide, and local courts are not immune from its effects." Irving R. Kaufman, chief judge, U.S. Court of Appeals.

NEWSLETTER

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH
ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

JANUARY 1974

PRESIDENT SIGNS IMPROVED VETERANS PENSION LAW; INCOME LIMITS NOT RAISED:

As Veterans Newsletter went to press Congress passed and sent to the President legislation increasing the monthly rates of disability and death pensions, and dependency and indemnity compensation. . . Upon his approval the act will provide a minimum 10% increase in monthly benefits effective January 1, 1974. . . However, the new law does not increase income limitations—which the Legion sought. . . The Legion views this law as a stop-gap measure only and has petitioned the Congress to take a strong look at the whole pension subject in the Second Session. . . Hopefully, the program can be restructured, perhaps with automatic escalator clauses tied to future increases in the cost-of-living. . . The new law will also change the effective date for commencement of pension to the date the application is filed or the date total disability commenced, whichever is to the advantage of the veteran, provided application is filed within one year from such date. . . The amount of pension payable at the end of the second calendar month of a VA hospitalized or institutionalized veteran will be raised from \$30 to \$50. . . It is expected that any Social Security increase approved by the Congress this year will not be counted as income for pension purposes in 1974 so that thousands of pensioners and dependent parents will not suffer a reduction or loss of benefits for 1974 and that the usual "end of the year" rule will apply. . . This new increase does not apply to so-called "old law" pensioners.

For the information of pensioners, below are the monthly benefit tables showing both the old rate and the new rate of payment according to the amount of income.

VETERAN ALONE

Income not over—	Current Rate	New Rate
\$300	\$130	To \$143
\$400	127	140
\$500	124	137
\$600	121	134
\$700	118	131
\$800	115	128
\$900	112	124
\$1,000	109	120
\$1,100	105	116
\$1,200	101	112
\$1,300	97	108
\$1,400	93	103
\$1,500	89	98
\$1,600	84	93
\$1,700	79	87
\$1,800	74	81

\$1,900	68	75
\$2,000	62	69
\$2,100	56	63
\$2,200	50	57
\$2,300	43	50
\$2,400	36	43
\$2,500	29	36
\$2,600	22	28

VETERAN WITH DEPENDENT

Income not over—	Current Rate	New Rate
\$300	\$140	To \$154
\$400	140	154
\$500	140	154
\$600	138	152
\$700	136	150
\$800	134	148
\$900	132	145
\$1,000	129	142
\$1,100	126	139
\$1,200	123	136
\$1,300	120	133
\$1,400	117	130
\$1,500	114	127
\$1,600	111	124
\$1,700	108	121
\$1,800	105	118
\$1,900	102	115
\$2,000	99	112
\$2,100	96	109
\$2,200	93	106
\$2,300	90	103
\$2,400	87	100
\$2,500	84	97
\$2,600	81	94
\$2,700	78	90
\$2,800	75	86
\$2,900	72	82
\$3,000	69	78
\$3,100	66	74
\$3,200	63	70
\$3,300	58	65
\$3,400	53	60
\$3,500	48	55
\$3,600	43	50
\$3,700	38	45
\$3,800	33	39

WIDOW ALONE

Income not over—	Current Rate	New Rate
\$300	\$87	To \$96
\$400	86	95
\$500	85	94
\$600	84	93
\$700	81	90
\$800	78	87
\$900	75	84
\$1,000	72	81
\$1,100	69	78
\$1,200	66	75
\$1,300	63	72
\$1,400	60	69
\$1,500	57	65
\$1,600	54	61
\$1,700	51	57
\$1,800	48	53
\$1,900	45	49
\$2,000	41	45
\$2,100	37	41
\$2,200	33	37
\$2,300	29	33
\$2,400	25	29
\$2,500	21	25
\$2,600	17	21

WIDOW WITH 1 DEPENDENT

Income not over—	Current Rate	New Rate
\$300	\$104	To \$114
\$400	104	114
\$500	104	114
\$600	104	114
\$700	103	114
\$800	102	113
\$900	101	112
\$1,000	100	111
\$1,100	99	110
\$1,200	98	108
\$1,300	97	106
\$1,400	96	104
\$1,500	94	102

(Continued on p. 18)

VETERANS NEWSLETTER

\$1,600.....	92	100
\$1,700.....	90	98
\$1,800.....	88	96
\$1,900.....	86	94
\$2,000.....	84	92
\$2,100.....	82	90
\$2,200.....	80	88
\$2,300.....	78	86
\$2,400.....	76	84
\$2,500.....	74	82
\$2,600.....	72	79
\$2,700.....	70	76
\$2,800.....	67	73
\$2,900.....	64	70
\$3,000.....	61	67
\$3,100.....	58	64
\$3,200.....	55	61
\$3,300.....	52	58
\$3,400.....	49	55
\$3,500.....	46	51
\$3,600.....	43	47
\$3,700.....	42	44
\$3,800.....	42	44

1 PARENT

		Current Rate	New Rate
Income not over—			
\$800.....	\$100	To	\$100
\$900.....	97		107
\$1,000.....	94		104
\$1,100.....	91		101
\$1,200.....	88		97
\$1,300.....	84		93
\$1,400.....	80		89
\$1,500.....	76		85
\$1,600.....	72		80
\$1,700.....	67		75
\$1,800.....	62		69
\$1,900.....	57		63
\$2,000.....	51		57
\$2,100.....	45		50
\$2,200.....	38		43
\$2,300.....	31		36
\$2,400.....	24		28
\$2,500.....	17		20
\$2,600.....	10		12

2 PARENTS NOT TOGETHER

		Current Rate	New Rate
Income not over—			
\$800.....	\$70	To	\$77
\$900.....	68		75
\$1,000.....	66		73
\$1,100.....	64		71
\$1,200.....	61		68
\$1,300.....	58		65
\$1,400.....	55		62
\$1,500.....	52		58
\$1,600.....	49		54
\$1,700.....	46		50
\$1,800.....	42		46
\$1,900.....	38		42
\$2,000.....	34		38
\$2,100.....	30		34
\$2,200.....	26		30
\$2,300.....	22		26
\$2,400.....	18		21
\$2,500.....	14		16
\$2,600.....	10		11

2 PARENTS TOGETHER

		Current Rate	New Rate
Income not over—			
\$800.....	\$67	To	\$74
\$900.....	67		74
\$1,000.....	67		74
\$1,100.....	66		73
\$1,200.....	65		72
\$1,300.....	64		70
\$1,400.....	62		68
\$1,500.....	60		66
\$1,600.....	58		64
\$1,700.....	56		62
\$1,800.....	54		60
\$1,900.....	52		58
\$2,000.....	50		56
\$2,100.....	48		54
\$2,200.....	47		52
\$2,300.....	44		50
\$2,400.....	42		48
\$2,500.....	40		46
\$2,600.....	38		44
\$2,700.....	36		42
\$2,800.....	34		40
\$2,900.....	32		38
\$3,000.....	30		35
\$3,100.....	28		32
\$3,200.....	26		29
\$3,300.....	24		26
\$3,400.....	22		23
\$3,500.....	19		20
\$3,600.....	16		17
\$3,700.....	13		14
\$3,800.....	10		11

BRIEF RECAP OF SOME LAWS PASSED BY CONGRESS IN 1973 WHICH ARE OF INTEREST TO VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS:

During 1973, the First Session of the 93rd Congress passed a number of laws which are of interest to veterans, dependents and survivors. . . About 37 of these affected Legion-supported programs and 12 satisfied all or part of Legion mandates. . . Here's a quick recap of some of those laws with a bit of background on their top features.

PL93-10, Employ the Older Worker Week.

PL93-13, federal aid to school lunch program.

PL93-26, insures that, effective as of Nov. 24, 1971, the widow of a serviceman who was promoted while in a missing status shall receive dependency and indemnity compensation at the prescribed rate for that grade even though his death is later determined to have occurred prior to his promotion.

PL93-43, The National Cemeteries Act, established within the Veterans Administration the framework for a permanent National Cemetery System by bringing together diverse elements of already existing government cemeteries. . . The new law also authorized a \$150 plot allowance for veterans who are to be buried in private cemeteries in addition to the \$250 burial allowance already authorized. . . Further, it provided a new burial benefit of up to \$800, in lieu of other burial benefits, for veterans who die of service-connected disabilities.

PL93-64, Armed Forces Survivors Benefit Act.

PL93-75, Authorizes the VA Administrator to set G.I. Home Loan Interest rates.

PL93-82, the Veterans Health Care Expansion Act, an omnibus law with far-reaching consequences that practically rewrites large portions of the book on medical care for veterans and dependents. . . Among many things, it authorizes outpatient care at private facilities for certain service-connected disabled veterans, places peacetime veterans on the same basis as wartime vets for hospital and medical benefits, extends coverage to wives, widows and dependents of veterans totally disabled by service-connected causes and establishes a sickle cell anemia treatment program.

PL93-112, the Rehabilitation Act, expands and improves rehabilitation programs for handicapped children and adults.

PL93-143, appropriates civil defense funds for 1974.

PL93-154, provides federal assistance in the development of comprehensive emergency medical service systems.

JANUARY, 1974

Legion Sets 1974 Legislative Program for the 93rd Congress

Mandates seek improved pension/compensation programs, more Viet vet benefits, voluntary prayer in schools, protection for abused children, improved national defense and a federal return to Nov. 11 for Veterans Day.

When the 93rd Congress convenes for its Second Session this month, among the multitude of bills it must consider will be those which reflect the 1974 legislative goals of The American Legion. This program is shaped by resolutions adopted at the National Convention and at National Executive Committee meetings during the year which call for new laws or amendments to existing laws affecting veterans, their families and the internal and external affairs of the nation at large.

Space does not permit the complete listing of all resolutions which call for legislative action. Only a relative few can be noted here with any background. However, these are believed to be among the top issues which have the widest range of interest and affect the broadest spectrum of people.

All mandates adopted by the Legion during the year, both legislative and non-legislative, are reported in this magazine following National Conventions and National Executive Committee meetings.

Here are the top legislative goals, separated into eight major areas of interest:

- **Americanism:** The Legion still seeks a Constitutional amendment to permit voluntary prayer in schools and other public buildings. A Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments has already held hearings on the subject and Legion spokesmen have testified in support of our resolution. The Catholic Bishops of the United States have officially gone on record in support of this Constitutional amendment in addition to calling for religious teaching on a voluntary basis. The American Coun-

cil of Churches continues to oppose the amendment. The Senate Subcommittee intends to hold further hearings on the subject and prospects for enactment are looking up.

Thirty-two states now have legislation calling for Veterans Day to be observed on Nov. 11—contrary to federal law which places observance on the fourth Monday in October, whenever that is. The Veterans Administration and the U.S. Civil Service Commission are reportedly considering the filing of favorable reports on federal legislation to make the change back to Nov. 11. Yet, Congress is moving very slowly in this area. Letters from citizens to their federal lawmakers could definitely turn the tide on this one. A Memorial Day switchback to May 30 is considered quite unlikely at this time.

Establishment of a federal employee loyalty-security program is another top Americanism goal. The House Committee on Internal Security held hearings on this early in 1973 but enactment of loyalty-security legislation that will pass the test of the U. S. Supreme Court is not viewed likely until late 1974.

- **Children & Youth:** Prospects to improve services for runaway youth and legislation on child abuse appear bright

National Commander Eaton Urges Conservation of National Energy Supplies

In a recent statement Legion National Commander Robert E. L. Eaton called upon the 2,700,000 member Legion and its nearly 1,000,000 member Auxiliary to cooperate in a three-point program aimed at conserving the nation's energy supplies.

He said: "We are being made increasingly aware of a serious crisis now confronting America in the form of an energy shortage than can affect the lives of all Americans.

"In keeping with The American Legion's ideal of service to country, I am asking American Legionnaires everywhere to Be Counted Again in a very real measure of cooperation to help our country through this difficult time. I am calling for a three-pronged supportive effort.

"During the Legion's Fiftieth Anniversary observance we placed several thousand 'eternal flame' memorials throughout the country. Most of these use natural gas. I am asking all Legion state organizations and posts which have eternal flames, to extinguish them during the present energy crisis. I am proposing that they be re-lighted with appropriate ceremonies when the crisis is ended.

"Also, I am calling upon our entire membership of more than 2,700,000 Legionnaires and the nearly 1,000,000 members of the American Legion Auxiliary to comply with reduced highway speed limits as proposed by the President of the United States.

"Finally, I am asking that all American Legion offices, state and national, and our Legion post homes, lower their thermostats to suggested temperature levels to give substantive support to the call for conservation of energy."

JOLIET HERALD NEWS



Legion eternal flames extinguished for the duration of the emergency.

for 1974. The Legion seeks establishment of a National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect along with a Presidential Commission for oversight. The Legion testified on this subject and subsequently S.645, dealing with runaway youth, passed the Senate and at this writing is pending before the House Committee on Education and Labor. Plans were in the making for a meeting which would include the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, White House representatives, interested Members of Congress, Legion representatives and other organizations on the overall subject.

• **Economic:** Raising of the maximum loan guarantee on G. I. home loans to \$15,000 is sought as an objective. Likewise, sufficient funds to adequately staff the veterans employment program and continuance of veterans preference in federal employment and other manpower programs.

• **Finance:** A major interest of the Legion will be the enactment of legislation to amend the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 to provide relief from excessive second-class, non-profit mailing rates which threaten the existence of The American Legion Magazine, the Auxiliary's National News, Legion department newspapers and other non-profit publications. As of this writing, only two bills, S.1395 by Sen. Jennings Randolph (W.Va.) and S.630 by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (Wis.), both introduced in the First Session of the 93rd Congress, seemed to offer any hope.

• **Foreign Relations:** The Legion continues its support of legislation opposing any unilateral reduction of American troops in NATO. Support is also continued for U. S. control of the Panama Canal. Any financial aid to North Vietnam from either federal or private sources is opposed and the Legion continues to insist that North Vietnam carry out its part of the

Cmdr Visits President



During a recent White House visit, Nat'l Cmdr Eaton presented a bound volume of the Legion's resolutions adopted at the 55th Nat'l Convention to President Nixon.

agreement regarding U.S. MIA's.

• **Internal Affairs:** The Legion has long had mandates in support of measures pertaining to pollution abatement and maintenance of our ecology and will continue along those lines. Legionnaires had a firsthand look at the U. S. S. Arizona Memorial at Pearl Harbor during the recent Hawaii National Convention and will support legislation to construct additional facilities there to handle the large numbers of people who visit the memorial.

• **National Security:** All facets of national defense will continue to warrant the Legion's backing, from weaponry and military hardware to research, development and procurement as well as modernization of our Merchant Marine. Highly important will be the procurement of an adequate supply of oil for defense purposes and national

needs. The construction of the Alaskan pipeline is viewed as urgently needed. The Legion will continue to support legislation to fund the Selective Service System and enactment of stand-by draft authority. General amnesty for draft evaders and deserters is still opposed. Equalization of armed forces retirement benefits and funds for disaster and civil defense preparedness programs will still be sought.

• **Rehabilitation:** One of the Legion's prime objectives will continue to be directed at seeking adequate G.I. education for Vietnam Era veterans. Parity of these benefits as compared to WW2 rights is a must. As this goes to press, Congress is still considering improvements in this area but it is unlikely parity will be achieved this year. The perennial battle to improve the veterans pension program and dependency indemnity compensation to dependent parents is going on as this is being written. (See *Veterans Newsletter*.) Both the Senate and House Committees on Veterans Affairs have indicated that extensive studies of the entire pension program will be made during the second session in an effort to find some equitable means to maintain the program on a current basis without remedial legislation each time Social Security and certain other retirement type program benefits are increased or the cost of living climbs. The Legion will work closely with both Committees to assure that totally disabled and aged low-income veterans will continue to have a pension program adequate to meet their needs. The Legion will also continue to oppose any national health insurance program that would merge or include the VA system.

Congress is also expected to enact legislation to increase service-connected compensation rates for disabled veterans and DIC for widows and children to offset increases in the cost of living which have climbed since benefits were last raised. The last increase was Aug. 1, 1972. Shortly before this went to press Rep. W. J. B. Dorn, Chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, introduced a measure to raise these benefits 15%. There are presently 2,205,809 disabled veterans from the nation's various wars receiving disability compensation.

The Legion will also strongly back legislation to require the VA to inform the Congress when funds for operation of its programs are impounded, when reorganization or closing of any offices or facilities is planned and when changes in the rating schedule are contemplated.

(For a look back at the legislative

National Legislative Commission, The American Legion
1608 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006

Date

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accomplishments of the First Session of the 93rd Congress during 1973, see Veterans Newsletter which precedes this news section.)

Interested Legionnaires who wish to keep up to date with veterans legislation in more detail are invited to subscribe to the National Legislative Bulletin for \$4.00 annually. A coupon is provided on page 20 for subscription purposes.

Report on Direct Billing

Back in 1972, 13 Legion Departments with a total membership of about 600,000 elected to participate with National Headquarters in a computerized pilot direct billing program to collect their 1973 annual post dues.

For the 1974 membership year, 29 departments with a total membership close to 1,000,000 elected to participate in the by-now established program. Here are some of the early results of the 1974 program. By this past Nov. 8, the first 10 departments in percentage of the Veterans Day target transmitted to National Hq were all direct billing departments. In the top 25 departments, all but four had utilized direct billing. And 24 of the 29 departments were running ahead of the same date one year earlier. For those departments not under direct billing, only 14 of 29 were showing a gain.

Though these results are hardly conclusive, the net effect is indicative of a healthy upward movement. Departments which show a gain by Veterans Day normally end the membership year on the positive side of the ledger.

But Membership Division experts were quick and emphatic in noting that direct billing in itself is not the magic wand that will gather in all members and wave away all enrollment problems. It will retain many members who would otherwise drop out because of post failure to contact them and solicit payment of dues. However, its maximum value is gained when posts use the time and effort which was used in the past to collect routine renewals to go out and get new members and re-enroll their dropouts.

Membership workers hope to boost the number of direct billing notices to at least one and one-half million for 1975.

Maine Memorial Chapel

The State of Maine Veterans Memorial Cemetery near Augusta now has a Memorial Chapel. Dedicated on Oct. 22, 1973 (Veterans Day in Maine), only a little over three years after the cemetery itself was opened, the chapel stands as a monument to the dedicated

men and women of Maine who served their nation.

The idea for a Maine state veterans cemetery came about when the Veterans Administration cemetery at Togus was closed to further burials in 1961. Legionnaires, led by Robert C. MacFarland, Past Dep't Cmdr (now Legion State Service Officer) and generally credited with being the first to publicly promote the idea, began to go to work. Committees were formed, legislation to establish the cemetery was promoted, funds were raised, land was acquired near Augusta and the dream began turning into reality.

Two Maine Governors, John H. Reed and, succeeding him, Kenneth M. Curtis, strongly supported the project and the dream moved forward. The Veterans of Foreign Wars and other veterans organizations pitched in and

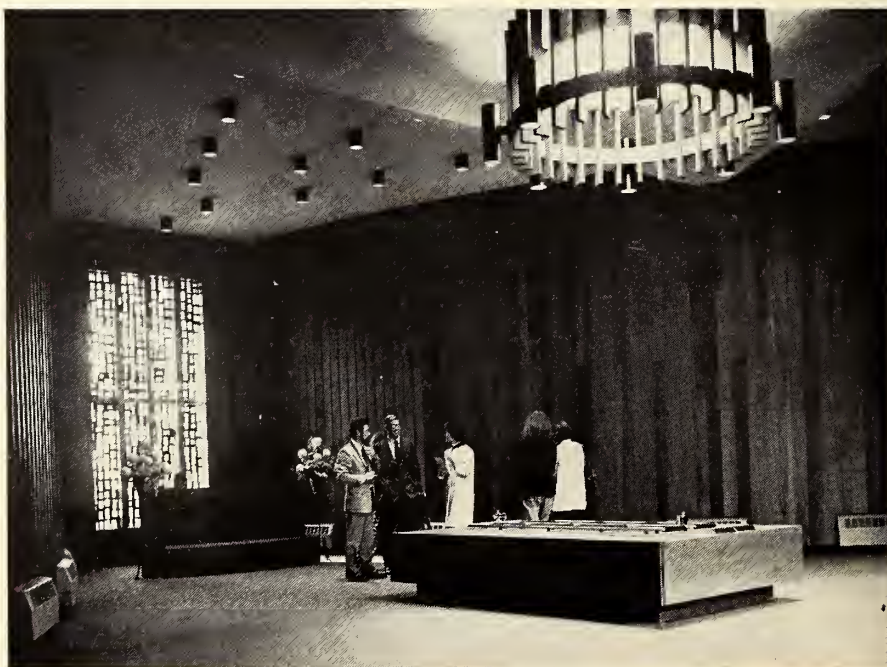
so did other interested groups. More money came in and more land was acquired. Business leaders, church and women's groups, and others got behind the project all over the state. It couldn't be stopped.

Then came Memorial Day, 1970 and the cemetery was dedicated. Gov. Curtis and U.S. Senator Edmund S. Muskie led a distinguished group of speakers in praising the creation of the new cemetery.

But the determined people who brought the idea that far weren't finished with their work. They had a Memorial Chapel yet to build. And they did it. They raised almost \$160,000 under the leadership of Rev. Fr. Leonard A. LeClair, Chaplain of the Veterans Administration Center at Togus. They hired John Leasure, architect of Portland, who envisioned



The non-denominational Memorial Chapel, State of Maine Veterans Memorial Cemetery.



Bier in center of room holds casket during committal services, then lowers to next level for casket transfer to gravesite. Chapel has stained glass windows at each end.

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the interdenominational chapel as a soaring triangular shape, "a religious sculpture, symbolic of our three major religious groups." And he designed it that way, a monument to Maine's veterans of all wars. Construction began in the fall of 1972.

Today it stands out there on the 160 acres of land that comprises the Maine Veterans Memorial Cemetery, a chapel that will allow dignified and beautiful committal services indoors, a real convenience to next of kin when one considers Maine's bitter cold, long winters.

Next on the building agenda, a separate carillon bell tower.

Robert R. Washburn, Director of the State Bureau of Veterans Services, whose office has supervision of the cemetery, presided at the chapel dedication. He reported that as of Sept. 1, 1973, there were a total of 670 buried in the cemetery, 581 of whom were war veterans. There were also 73 wives and widows and 16 children. The largest number of veterans buried were from WW2.

Washburn was a driving force in both the creation of the cemetery and the memorial chapel.

Legion Scout of the Year

In 1973, the Legion initiated a new method of selecting its Boy Scout of the Year to participate in the annual Youth Champions program, the representatives of which annually appear as Distinguished Guests at the National Convention. Prior to that time the selec-

Vets Unemployment Rates Unchanged

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dep't of Labor, the employment situation for Vietnam Era veterans showed little change for the third quarter of 1973 but generally improved over the year. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the unemployment rate in the third quarter was 5.1% for veterans in the 20-34 year bracket. The youngest group of veterans, 20-24 years old, was unemployed at the rate of 8.7%. The unemployment rate for veterans 25-29 years old was 4.2% and for those 30-34 years old, 2.5%. These last rates have not changed materially over the year.

tion process was handled by the Boy Scouts of America organization with which the Legion has had an association since 1919.

Details of the selection process for the new program are briefly outlined here. The nominee must: be a registered, active Boy Scout member of a Legion post of Auxiliary unit sponsored Scout Troop; have received the Eagle Award; be an active member of his religious institution; have rendered outstanding service to his religious institution, school and community; have received appropriate denominational

Religious Award; have demonstrated practical citizenship at church, school, scouting and community, etc.; have reached his 15th birthday but not his 18th, by April 15; submit letters of recommendation with Nomination Application from religious, school, community and Scouting leaders.

Nomination applications have already been sent to Legion scouting units. They must be completed and returned to Legion District Commanders by Feb. 1, 1974, to Department Headquarters by Mar. 15 and to Nat'l Hq. by April 20. The Nat'l Americanism Commission will announce its selection at the May Nat'l Executive Committee meeting.

Audie Murphy VA Hospital

When the Audie L. Murphy Veterans Hospital was recently dedicated in San Antonio, Tex., it became the 170th hospital in the Veterans Administration system, the world's largest.

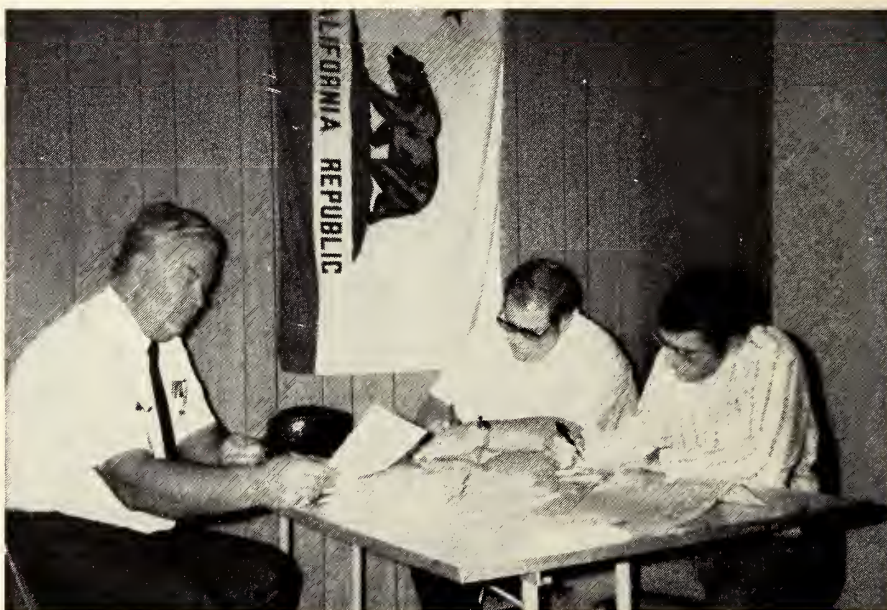
Named after the late Audie L. Murphy, one of America's greatest war heroes and holder of the Medal of Honor, the 760-bed, \$47 million hospital is affiliated with the University of Texas Hospital medical, dental and nursing schools.

The hospital is located in the medical complex known as the South Texas Medical Center along with the University of Texas Hospital and the Bexar County Hospital.

Three more VA hospitals are on the drawing boards at the Bronx, N.Y., Los Angeles and Loma Linda, Calif.

California Community Sets Up Task Force to Help Fight Unemployment

Monrovia, Cal., a Pomona Valley community of about 30,000, needed jobs for returning Vietnam vets and other unemployed. Aerospace industries expenditures, both government and private were down. With unemployment at 5-6%, a Commission on Human Resources set up by Rep. John H. Rousset (24th Dist.) surveyed the situation and created Re-Employment Action Committees (REAC) composed of community leaders, private and state employment services. The idea was to supplement those services, not supersede them. A pilot Monrovia REAC project was set up Sept. 1, 1973 and by mid-November 120 applicants had been processed, about 26 had been hired and 10 more were probably hires, roughly 50% of them veterans. Director of REAC development is Dr. Paul F. Weisend, an Associate Professor of Business Management and Real Estate at California State Polytechnic University, a Korean War vet and a member of American Legion Post 30, Pomona.



Bill Burns, Sr., (L) Director of the Monrovia REAC office, helps Darnell brothers, Rob and Dick, to file job applications. One is a vet, the other not. Both got jobs. A somewhat similar REAC project is also running in nearby Pasadena (pop. 90,000).

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Veterans Day and the Legion

The 20th anniversary of Veterans Day was observed with a national ceremony on October 22 at the Arlington, Va., Memorial Amphitheater. The holiday was first designated by President Eisenhower in 1954 to replace Armistice Day, identified with the ending of WWI. Moments before the Veterans Day tribute, a Presidential Wreath was placed at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Host for the event, a role rotated annually among the ten national service organizations chartered by Congress, was the Disabled American Veterans.

Regional ceremonies were held in Alameda Co., Calif., Albany, Ore., Indianapolis, Ind., Birmingham, Ala., and Milwaukee, Wis.

Indianapolis was the regional American Legion observance city for the 1973 Veterans Day celebration, held on Monday, Nov. 12, and sponsored jointly by the Veterans Day Council and the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce. Highlights were a morning downtown parade, a Memorial Service on Monument Circle, and a Veterans Day dinner at which Nat'l Cmdr Robert E. L. Eaton was the principal speaker.

"We believe the American people must have a knowledge of and a pride in their history and heritage if America is to remain strong and free," said Cmdr Eaton. He said Veterans Day lost its historical and significant meaning when it was changed to the fourth Monday in October by Congressional action of the late 1960s. He pointed out that 32 states, by legislative action, have returned Veterans Day to its "rightful" date of Nov. 11. "Now is the time for the Congress to correct its own mistake," he added.

The Legion chief noted that the theme of Veterans Day, 1973, was "Peace With Honor," and the theme of The American Legion is "Be Counted Again."



Post 90, N.J., gets VDay date action.

Post 90, Bergenfield, N.J., made waves which resulted in Mayor Walter

Rosenbaum proclaiming that in Bergenfield Veterans Day was to be observed Nov. 11. DAV, CWV, JWV and VFW posts supported the move. Fr. L.: Post 90 Cmdr Joe Corrado; M. Regen, JWV; Mayor Rosenbaum; P. Orlando, DAV; W. Dunne, VFW; and T. Ruymen, VFW.

JOHN HART, UNION PUBLISHING



Ceremony amid torrential rains

Heavy California rains on Oct. 22 dampened the parades but many posts slogged through and completed their ceremonies, as did Post 130 of Grass Valley. These Legionnaires visited their Vietnam Veterans Memorial for a prayer and flag-folding ceremony. In the photo, l. to rt., are Legionnaires Charles Younkin, Post Chaplain; William Lambert; John Kootstra, Finance Officer; and Post Cmdr Richard Miller.

Spirit Sends Band to Hawaii



From Putnam Co., Ill., to Honolulu

When Post 254, Magnolia, Ill., decided to send its color guard to the Legion's Nat'l Convention in Honolulu last August, the post issued an invitation to the Putnam Co. H. S. band, located in nearby Granville, to come along. There was a little matter of \$40,000 that had to be raised to cover overall costs. The high school has 350 pupils; Putnam Co.'s population (six villages) is about 5,000, smallest in Illinois.

A "Parents For Hawaii" group formed and set about raising money. The enthusiasm of the students and band director Roger Hutchinson and wife Elanine sparked the community into a variety of projects: sales of sausage, chicken, ravioli suppers, candy, magazines, light bulbs, and Christmas articles. Students manned brooms and swept all the streets in the village of Hennepin. They "culled" chickens, followed corn pickers in cold and rainy weather salvaging corn to sell, held a swing show, collected glass and paper each month, and, of course, accepted donations from a proud community.

By July the \$40,000 was raised. Eighty-seven band members, the Panthers Drill Team, 20 sponsors and guests made the journey to Honolulu. The band played a concert one evening and marched smartly (see photo) in the parade.

VIVA Freedom Tree at UN

VIVA (Voices in Vital America), continuing its efforts to bring home POWs and learn the whereabouts of the MIA, sponsored a "Tree for Freedom" planting in the Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza at the United Nations in New York City. This tree represents a living tribute to all prisoners of war and men missing in action.

Nat'l Cmdr Robert E. L. Eaton, who has made the campaign for prisoner accountability on the part of North Vietnam and Laos one of his major topics of discussion, was represented at the ceremony by Past Nat'l Cmdr and Publisher of The American Legion Magazine James F. O'Neil, a member of VIVA's Advisory Board.

The tree was dedicated by Navy Lt. David Rehmann, a returned POW from North Vietnam. The White House was represented by Lt. Gen. Terry, Chief of Chaplains, and the United Nations by Joseph Wiggin of the U. S. delegation. Tex McCrary presided.

Legion Day at the Races

Nat'l Cmdr Robert E. L. Eaton, of Chevy Chase, Md., headed a group of 120 Legion leaders who comprised the official party attending the third Annual Legion Day at the Races at the Laurel, Md., race track, recently. The feature race of the day, the 7th, was designated the American Legion Nat'l Cmdr's Purse.

Four cup races were named in honor of Legion Dep'ts: the first in honor of the Dep't of the District of Columbia; the second for Virginia; the fifth for Delaware; and the sixth for Maryland. After the seventh race, Cmdr Eaton made a presentation to G. E. Frisco, owner of the winning horse, Doctor

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Hurt, in the winner's circle.

Previously, the Nat'l Cmdr had made a presentation of a plaque to John Schapiro, president of Laurel Race Course. Schapiro then made presentations to Cmdr Eaton, Nat'l Adjutant William F. Hauck, Dep't of Maryland Cmdr Robert Ford, and Maryland Nat'l Executive Committeeman Jack Dyke. A reception was held for Nat'l Cmdr Eaton at nearby Laurel Post 60.

Airman Wins Chess Title

Air Force and Sea Services (Navy and Coast Guard) chess players divided the honors in the 14th annual Armed Forces Championship Tournament, held in The American Legion's Hall of Flags, Washington, D.C. The Navy and Coast Guard players piled up 42½ points to retain the Thomas Emery Trophy they won last year, but Air Force Sgt. Don Sutherland, of Lowry AFB, Colo., captured the individual honors with 11 out of a possible 12 points.

The Air Force team was second with 39 points, and Army trailed with 26½.

Paul Griffith, of Washington, D.C., Legion Past Nat'l Cmdr, and Thomas Parsons 3rd, of New York, American Chess Foundation vice president, were co-hosts of a reception-buffet which concluded the tournament program.

BRIEFLY NOTED

The Medical Eye Bank of Maryland, founded in 1962 through a grant given by the **Maryland Legion**, now stands as the largest Eye Bank in the United States. In a letter to Legion Nat'l Cmdr Robert Eaton, of Bethesda, Md., Eye Bank Board of Directors Chmn Charles Steiff pointed out that the Bank "has been sustained by an annual Christmas Tree Sale held at Baltimore's Memorial Stadium, and run by the American Legion." The Eye Bank, which supplies over 2,000 eyes from deceased donors annually for corneal transplant surgery and research, has received nearly \$100,000 from the Legion over the past ten years.



Exhibit of work of Legion committees

Kings Co., N.Y., Legionnaires staffed this booth during Community Nights

project sponsored by the New York Telephone Co. in Brooklyn. The County Legion participated in the two-night show with a graphic display of the work of the many committees of the Legion which featured a presentation by the Law and Order Committee on safety and security. In the photo, two visitors accept literature from County Cmdr John Overbeck. Other Legionnaires staffing the exhibit included County VCmdrs Sam Sgobbo (center) and Walter Zarzycki (right).



Nat'l Cmdr Robert Eaton (2nd from rt.) accepts Japanese Samurai sword at reception hosted by Hawaii's 5th District (Japan) at Post 46, Atsugi NAF, Japan. Others from left are Edward Wysocki, Dist. Cmdr; Nelson Merrill, Dist. VCmdr; Ronald Sharp, Dep't VCmdr.

A recent visitor to the Legion Nat'l Hq Library in Indianapolis, Ind., was Col. George Pappas, director of the Army's Military History Collection. He examined the library's extensive unit history material on the Army and exchanged information regarding unit histories. Included among the more than 10,000 books and periodicals in the Legion's library is a collection of about 1,500 histories of military units—companies, regiments, and divisions active in WW1, WW2, Korea and Vietnam.

POSTS IN ACTION

Post 31, Chelsea, Mich., sponsored a Missing In Action booth at the Chelsea Community Fair. The main goal of the booth was to inform the public of the MIA issue resulting from the Vietnam War. The Committee designed a booth centered around a list of names of the 50 men missing from Michigan and posters showing photos of some of the men. With the cooperation of the VIVA Committee of Troy, Mich., the booth offered a variety of information about POWs and MIAs. Letters and post cards were available to the public to send to elected officials to get action regarding accounting for these men. Over 2,000 bumper stickers were handed out to display concern for the MIAs. "Post 31 urges other posts throughout Michigan and the United States," says Senior VCmdr James Knott, "to keep this issue in the spotlight and to combat the all-too-widespread feeling that unless the MIA is a friend or relative there is just not time to be concerned."

Huntersville, N.C., Post 321, has established an agreement with the American Nat'l Red Cross, Greater Carolinas Chapter Blood Program. The post pledged to donate at least 59 pints of blood per year. In return, all post members, spouses, children under 18, parents, parents-in-law, grandparents and grandparents-in-law will have all their blood needs met by the Red Cross. There will be no need for replacements of such blood used by these individuals. While the Red Cross does not charge for blood, part of the operational costs (collecting, processing and distributing of the blood) is charged to the patient. Also, the cost of transfusion by the hospital is charged to the patient. It currently costs the Red Cross \$14.62 to collect, process, test and distribute a single pint of blood. The cost of the same pint of blood to the hospital is \$12.30. The hospital must add its laboratory and transfusion costs. The deficit incurred by the Red Cross is made up by money donated through the United Appeal and other gifts.

Post 35, Canon City, Colo., whose members are inmates of Colorado State Penitentiary, started in 1971 inside the prison walls of the Maximum Security Unit of the prison with 17 members. "We work for a full month in the Prison Industries in order to be able to pay our Legion dues of \$6," writes PPCmdr Bernard Lucero. "We now have 60 members. We are very proud of the chance to be a part of The American Legion." Post Cmdr Warren, who is Inmate Chief Steward in the Reception Center, one day noticed that one of the new inmates assigned to kitchen duty was acting strangely. Cmdr Warren knew this individual to be diabetic and went to the officer in charge, asking that the inmate be taken to the Prison Hospital. Warren stated that in his opinion the individual was in insulin shock. PPCmdr Raymond McKeown, inmate medic at the Prison Hospital, and officers immediately sent stretcher bearers. It was related that Warren's prompt action saved the individual's life. Other veteran medics (post members) have rendered first aid to outsiders who have become ill while touring the institution.

Post 201, Louisville, Ky., has presented a \$38,168 check to The Council for Retarded Children of Jefferson County for its work with retarded children. The check was made possible from the net proceeds of the Post's annual Child Welfare Carnival, and is the largest contribution the post has given the Council. It exceeded last year's contribution by \$4,000 plus. During the 21 years that

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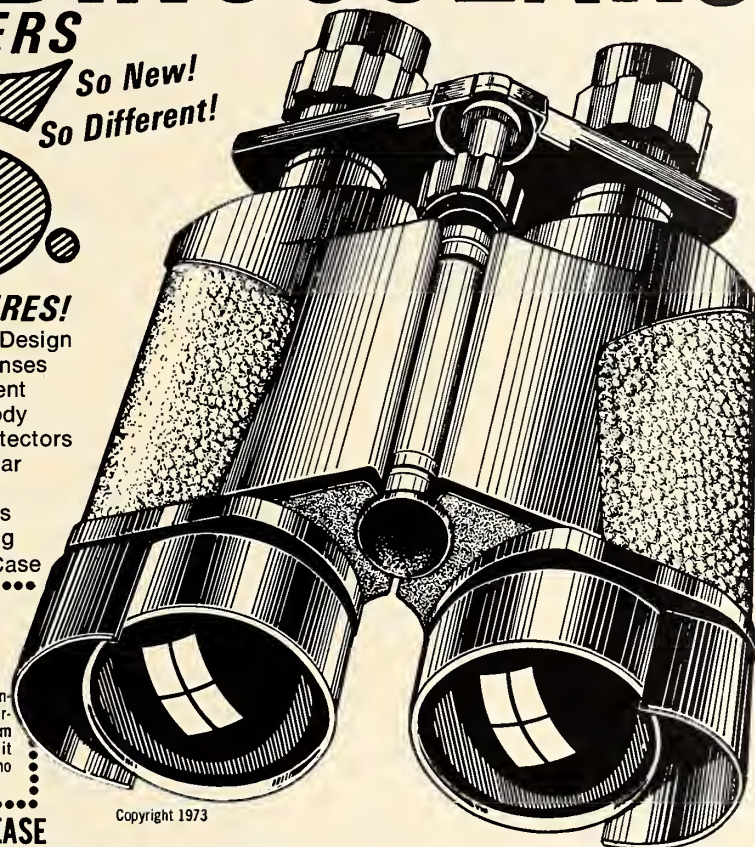
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the post has sponsored the carnival as part of its Children and Youth program, more than \$350,000 has been given to the Council. The money is used for work with retarded children. Among the projects are the Leroy Stevens School for Retarded Children, the Occupational Training Center, and the Sheltered Work Shop.



Post 462, White Pine, Mich., donated American flag patches to all the security guards at White Pine Copper Co. L. to rt.: Adjutant Wayne Bushaw, Post Cmdr Calvin Heinske, Guards V. Bonetti and C. Guilbault, Sec. Dir. R. McHaney.

Five posts won cash prizes and citations in the Legion's 1973 Nat'l One-Year Post History Contest, according to an announcement by Robert Filter, Nat'l Historian. First place winner is **Clifton, Kansas, Post 227** (\$150); 2nd, **Jackson Center, Ohio, Post 493** (\$100); 3rd, **Washington, D.C., Post 2** (\$75); 4th, **Tahlequah, Okla., Post 135** (\$50); 5th, **Carbondale, Colo., Post 100** (\$25). Certificates of Honorable Mention went to the following posts: Lincolnwood, Ill., Post 984; Anoka, Minn., Post 102; and North Las Vegas, Nev., Post 51. Serving on the Committee that judged the entrants were; Nat'l VCmdr Merrick Swords, Jr., of Louisiana; Nat'l Chaplain Jerome Fortenberry, C. M., of Missouri; and Nat'l Treasurer Francis Polen of Indiana, chairman.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Legionnaire **Dr. William T. Bringham**, CAE, of Wilmette, Ill., Executive Vice President of Sigma Chi Corp. and Executive Director of Sigma Chi Foundation, recipient of the Key Award of his professional society, the American Society of Association Executives. Dr. Bringham serves on the Small Business Administration Midwest Council and has served on the Illinois Governor's Advisory Council.

R. Robert Filter, of Shorewood, Wis., appointed Nat'l Historian of The American Legion. A member of the Sons of The American Legion, he has served 11 years as post historian, is a founding member of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society, a member of the Wisconsin Historical Society, the Mil-

waukee County Historical Society, and the Legion's Nat'l Assoc. of Dep't Historians.

Immediate Past Nat'l Cmdr **Joe L. Matthews**, Nat'l Adjutant **William F. Hauck**, and Nat'l Public Relations Director **James C. Watkins**, awarded the Belgium Cross for their contributions in the areas of foreign relations and the furthering of friendship between the veterans of the United States and those of Belgium. Daniel Campbell, Dep't Adjutant of France, presented the medals on behalf of Leon DeCleyre, President of Federation Nationale Ancient Combatants. Matthews was honored for the contribution he made in foreign relations during his visit to Europe, Hauck and Watkins for "their participation in furtherance of the Freedom Torch activities over the past 14 years."

John A. Jones, of Weirton, W.Va., a member of the Legion's Nat'l Public

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these veterans are urged to do so. Usually a statement is needed in support of a VA claim.

Notices are run only at the request of American Legion Service Officers representing claimants, using Search For Witness Forms available only from State Legion Service Officers.

USS Taussig (DD746 at sea 1953)—Need information from Tipton (St. Louis, Mo.) and Noonan (Winnebago, Wis.) and other comrades who recall that **Richard Thomas Duncan** suffered an electrical shock from a paint chipper or remover and was unconscious for one day. Write "CD192, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

1st Cav 2 Bde, Hq Hq Co (Quinhon, Vn July 9, 1967)—Need information from any comrades who recall that **Ronald Stokes**, an Indian, while at noon mess, suffered an epileptic seizure and was taken to hospital. Write "CD202, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

Naval Tng Sta Med Corps School (Farragut, Idaho Dec. 30, 1944)—Need information from Ch Phm Lines, Pfeffer, Brown, Walker, Walls and any other comrades who recall that **John Joseph Powers, Jr.**, while boxing at hospital auditorium for Red Cross, sustained injury to right jaw, eye and mouth. Write "CD203, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

Camp Wheeler, Ga., 12th Tng Bn, Co B (Nov. 1942)—Need information from Hunt (Durham, N.C.) and any other comrades who recall that **James Craig** experienced lung trouble while participating in gas exercises, had been ill in Fort Bragg, N.C., and had x-rays taken after box fell on foot (Feb. 1944). Write "CD204, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

USS Monitor (Camp Perry, Va. Aug. 1944)—Need information from S/2/C Tindell and any other comrades who recall that **James W. Swift** while aboard ship slipped on oil-slick steps, fell to bottom of steps, and sustained back injury. Write "CD205, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

Army 353rd Ord Co (M/H Auto Maint, England 1945)—Need information from Co Cmdr McCandless; DeVries, Wardelman and Stark (all of Grand Rapids, Mich.); Youngblood (Nashville, Tenn.); Young (Anna, Ky.); and Delahunt (Chicago); and any other comrades who recall that **James E. Hendren** was hospitalized for about five weeks with diabetes and suffered a heart attack. (Name and location of Army hospital in England unknown.) Write CD206, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

Relations Commission, elected Supreme Prelate of the Loyal Order of Moose. The office is the first step to become Supreme Governor of the fraternal organization which covers the North American continent. Jones, assistant to the chairman and president of Weirton Steel Div., is a Past Dep't Cmdr and Past Nat'l VCmdr.

DEATHS

Lee Kemper, 77, of Garden City, Kans., Past Dep't Cmdr (1944-45) and Past Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman.

NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

Hamilton Lake Post 509, Hamilton, Ind.; Algie O'Daniels Post 171, Pelion, So. Car.; The Robert L. Jones Post 139, Martin, Tenn.; Raywood Post 628, Raywood, Tex. and Greenway Post 841, Fort Worth, Tex.

Also, Sedona Post 64, Sedona, Ariz.; Davis-Dennis Post 268, Fort Valley, Ga.; Thomas-Lane Post 597, Lincolnton, Ga.; Tupelo Post 256, Tupelo, Miss.; Okmulgee State Tech American Legion Post 197, Okmulgee, Okla.; John Fitzpatrick Kennedy Post 272, Oklahoma City, Okla.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official forms only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. E. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

1st MP Co (1949-52)—(Aug) Dick Dunlap, 1029 Monroe Falls Rd., Kent, O. 44240
6th Arm'd Div—(July) Edward Reed, P.O. Box 492, Louisville, Ky. 40202
10th Div—(May) Earl Clark, 4105 E. Florida Ave., Denver, Colo. 80222
14th Cav Reg't—(Aug) Bud Hendrix, 6405 Roseland Dr., Des Moines, Iowa 50322
15th Inf—(May) Byron Thornhill, Rte. 3 Box 249, Northport, Ala. 35476
16th Arm'd Div—(Aug) Lester Bennett, Rte. 5, Box 31, Napoleon, O. 43545
18th CAC (Fort Stevens, Ore.)—(Sept) Chas. Justus, 625 Yaronia Dr. N., Columbus, O.
23rd Eng (Highway)—(May) J. Havlena, 10260 Bay St. NE, St. Petersburg, Fla.
29th Div—(Sept) John Gavin, 7412 Miller Ave., Upper Darby, Pa. 19082
30th Div—(July) Saul Solow, 42 Parkway Dr., Syosset, N.Y. 11791
30th MP Plat—(Sept) Lucius Hamilton, 2439 Gayland Rd., Jacksonville, Fla. 32218
35th Div—(Sept) Raymond Vaughn, Box 4022, Topeka, Kans. 66604
40th Combat Eng—(Sept) Mrs. Del Byrnes, 3073 Firestone Dr., Sterling Hts, Mich. 48077
40th Div (Korean War)—(Sept) Ed Lown, 210 Highland Ave., Maybrook, N.Y. 12543
50th Combat Eng—(July) Clair McCall, Rte. 2, Salina, Kans. 67401
55th Arm'd Inf Bn, Co B—(Aug) Gene Foster, 1401 - 17th Ave., Eldora, Iowa 50627
58th Arm'd Field Art'y Bn—(Aug) Charles Hutchinson, 17 N. Georgia Ave., Greenville, S.C. 29611
67th AAA, Bat C—(July) Edward Letchman, 947 N. 47th St., Birmingham, Ala. 35212

73rd AFA Bn, Hos Bat—(June) Rudy Merick, RD 2 Box 204, Jeannette, Penna. 15644
 74th Inf, Co F & 108th Inf, Hq Co—(Sept) Joseph Silbert, 1245 Niagara St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14213
 83rd Chem Mortar Bn (WW2)—(June) Joseph Sapienza, 8260 259th St., Floral Park, N.Y.
 89th Sta Compl Sq, Hq & Hq Sqdn (USSTAF)—(July) Neil Farneti, RFD #1, Box 275, Oglesby, Ill. 61348
 103rd Medical Bn & Reg't—(Sept) Robert Goldsmith, 37 Farmbrook Dr., Levittown, Penna. 19055
 108th Inf, Hq Co—(Sept) Fred Gylfe, 3314 N. 68th St., Apt. 222, Scottsdale, Ariz. 85251
 115th Inf Reg't, Cannon Co (WW2)—(Sept) Wayne Rankin, 132 Old Indiana Rd., Homer City, Penna. 15748
 124th Eng Bn, Co B—(June) Charles Roadcap, 1490 Nantucket Rd., Venice, Fla. 33595
 125th Field Art'y—(Feb) Melvin Monsaas, 215 W. Toledo St., Duluth, Minn. 55811
 134th Inf, Co F (WW1)—(Sept) Earl Fauver, 408 N. 10th St., Wymore, Neb. 68466
 148th Arm'd Sig Co—(Sept) George L'Homme, 565 Boswell Ave., Norwalk, Conn.
 160th Inf, Co D (WW2)—(July) Samuel Orr, Box 937, Fabins, Tex. 79838
 203rd Coast Art'y AA—(Sept) Stanley Bye, 1311 S. Maple St., Carthage, Mo. 64836
 209th Coast Art'y, AA, Bat F—(Feb) Harry Pinkerton, 189 Bidwell Pky, Buffalo, N.Y.
 222nd AAA S1 Bn—(June) Chalmers Hinton, 4308 Burdine St., Bossier City, La. 71010
 255th Field Art'y Bn (WW2)—(Aug) Marvin George, 4238 Blackton Dr., La Mesa, Cal.
 299th Combat Eng—(June) Paul Feheley, 1 Esther Ave., Binghamton, N.Y. 13903
 305th Ammo Tn (WW1)—(Sept) Louis Goldberg, 1032 Parkview Dr., New Kensington, Pa. 15068
 306th Field Sig Bn—(Sept) C. McKinney, 29 Jewett Ave., Cortland, N.Y. 13045
 310th Med Bn, Co C (WW2)—(Aug) John Forkin, 36 Royal Lane, North Port, N.Y.
 311th Ord Depot Co—(Sept) Jack Scott, P.O. Box 961, Princeton, W. Va. 24740
 314th Inf (AEF)—(Sept) Irwin Rentz, 117 Reading Blvd., Wyomissing, Penna. 19610
 315th Inf Reg't (WW2)—(Aug) Francis Oczko, 144 N. 6th St., New Hyde Park, N.Y.
 316th Inf—(Sept) Geo. Nonemaker, 716 Madison Ave., Reading, Penna. 19601
 329th Reg't Co H (WW1)—(Sept) C. Pitsenbarger, 516 N. Center St., Versailles, O.
 351st Inf Reg't, Hq Co (WW1)—(Sept) Frank Kirkland, 503 No. Thornton St., Richmond, Mo. 64085
 353rd Inf—(Aug) Horace Shurtz, 4 E. 19th, Hutchinson, Kans. 67501
 393rd F A Bn (Korean War)—(Sept) LaMoine Boggs, Box 215, Frankfort, Ind.
 513th Lt Pon Eng (1942-45)—(Aug) John Woodyard, Rte 1, Ashmore, Ill. 61912
 537th Eng Lt Pontoon Co—(June) Gail Schultz, 758 W. Broadway, Winona, Minn.
 556th Hvy Ponton Eng—(Sept) Clifford Day, 2975 Bay Rd., Saginaw, Mich. 48603
 558th AW AAA Bn—(Sept) John Sackandy, 1902 Sloan Ave., Latrobe, Pa. 15650
 609th Tank Dest Bn—(Sept) George Funke, 3260 Oakford Rd., Trevose, Penna. 19047
 693rd Eng (WW2)—(July) Ernest Gill, P.O. Box 253, Newbury, Mass. 01950
 741st Tank Bn—(July) Leonard Trimpe, Rt #2, Seymour, Ind. 47274
 754th Tank Bn—(July) Michael Stepien, 122 Churchill St., McKees Rocks, Pa. 15136
 796th AAA Bn—(Aug) Larry Davidson, 53-41 Clearview Expressway, Bayside, N.Y.
 936th & 937th Field Art'y Bns—(June) Gene Locklar, P.O. Box 742, Little Rock, Ark. 72203
 997th Field Art'y Bn (WW2)—(June) E. Jones, 414 Edding St., Fulton, Ky. 42041
 1287th MP, Co A (Windlin, England WW2)—(July) Ellis Hobbs, Rt 4 Box 377, Lexington, NC. 27292
 3483rd Veterans Club—(Sept) Donald Eynon, 15121 Montrose Ave., Cleveland, O. 44111
 Evac Hosp 8 (WW1)—(Sept) William Van Arsdale, 303 N. Ave., Greer, SC 29651
 February 19th Brigade—(Feb) R. Ballard, 22 Roosevelt St., Glen Head, N.Y. 11545
 Military Rwy Serv—(Sept) James McNamara, 332 S. Michigan Rm. 824, Chicago, Ill. 60604
 Sons of Sherman's March to the Sea—(May) Stan Schirmacher, 1725 Farmer Ave., Tempe, Ariz. 85281

NAVY

CASU-11 (Guadalcanal)—(Sept) Charles Dalby, 909 So. Chestnut Ave., Arlington Heights, Ill. 60005
 Lion Four, NSD 3205 Manus (Admiralty Is.)—(Aug.) F. Gardner, P.O. Box 14, San Pedro, Ca. 90733
 17th Seabees—(June) Dr. Kent King, 103 Thayer, Mankato, Mn. 56001
 66th Seabees—(Aug.) John Chandler, Box 603, McLemoresville, Tn. 38235
 77th Seabees—(Sept) C. King, 416 Hahlo St., Houston, Tex. 77020
 79th Seabees—(June) W. Lindroff, 5104 Lowen Ave, Bakersfield, Ca. 93309
 Seabees Maint Unit 569—(June) Paul Green, 1312 Ringo, Mexico, Mo. 65265

AN EXPERT ANSWERS YOUR QUESTIONS ABOUT MUSCLES

Our files show that thousands of readers like yourself want to build bulging muscles and achieve real physical power like their favorite athletic champions. How to go about it? We decided to ask an expert, Dave Prowse, 3-times British Weightlifting champion and leading fitness expert. Here are his answers.

Q. What does it take to build muscles?

A. Basically, it takes exercise. Almost any exercise will help to develop at least some of your muscles if you keep at it long enough and hard enough.

Q. Isn't there an easier way?

A. Yes. There is one outstanding, effective training method that is also fast and easy—the one I use and recommend—the new Bullworker system.

Q. What's that?

A. The Bullworker is a revolutionary new muscle-building exerciser based on Isometrics, the science that increases strength up to four times faster than conventional methods. In my opinion, it's the most advanced training system in the world today. Many leading athletes use it: World-famous Heavyweight Boxer Muhammad Ali, World Heavyweight Judo Champion Wim Ruska, and Cycling Champion Eddy Merckx, to name only a few.

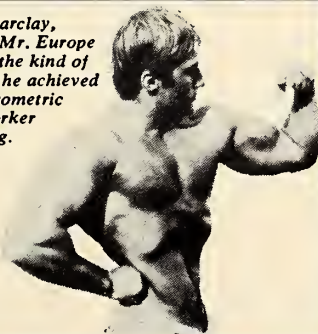
Q. How long does Bullworker training take?

A. Bullworker provides absolutely the fastest kind of exercise possible. In fact, an introduction training program takes only 70 seconds a day. No other system—weightlifting, pulleys, or strenuous calisthenics—can give you results so quickly and easily. On the contrary, many old-fashioned methods take hours of sweaty, boring work each day... and it's often months before you begin to see improvements. Busy professional athletes and champions don't have time for that. Nobody does.

Q. How long does it take before you begin getting results?

A. With the Bullworker, you can actually begin to see and measure the positive results right from the very first day! Thanks to a built-in measuring device called the Powermeter. After every exercise

Jack Barclay, junior Mr. Europe shows the kind of results he achieved with Isometric Bullworker training.

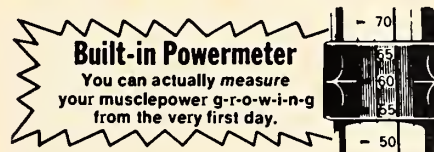


Dave Prowse, 3-time British Weightlifting champion, demonstrates a super-effective 7-second exercise for building powerful biceps... using the new Bullworker with built-in powermeter.

you just check the reading to see exactly how much your strength has increased from the day before. There's no guesswork involved. Isometric Bullworker training can increase your power at the amazing rate of up to 4% per week! That means a 50% increase in strength in the first three months alone. And I've known many young men who have gone on to double and even triple their strength.

Q. What do those figures mean in visual terms?

A. They mean that in as little as 14 days you can actually begin to see muscle growth in a mirror and verify it with a tape measure. Every week thereafter brings ever faster growth.



Q. But to get such impressive results, don't you have to work very hard?

A. Absolutely not. That's the outstanding advantage of Isometric training... it's so amazingly easy! Each "Static-power" Isometric exercise takes only 7 seconds, and you barely have to move. It's not even necessary to disrobe. The Bullworker is so light and compact, it can be used at home, in the office, anywhere... even while watching TV! It's a great improvement over bulky, expensive weights, bicycle machines, pulleys, etc.

Q. Can Bullworker training even develop bodies which are weak and skinny, or fat and flabby?

A. Definitely! It's been proven by thousands of men of every shape, size and age all over the world. Bullworker training helps transform weak, thin arms into rippling muscular pillars of strength, build broad powerful shoulders, turn flat, shallow chests into deep manly ones, forge loose stomach flab into steel-hard, well-defined muscle... build that "V" shape of a real athlete, develop sturdy, contoured thighs and calves.... And all this in record time!

What's more, I've known skinny, shy fellows who, after just a few short weeks with Bullworker, turned into real go-getters... every inch a man... bowling girls over with their dynamism, confidence, and new found power! You really have to see the remarkable effects of Bullworker for yourself to believe them!

Q. How can our readers find out more about the Bullworker, perhaps actually try it for themselves?

A. I understand that the Bullworker distributor in the USA is now making it available—free—on a two week home-trial basis in order to introduce it to the general public. If your readers are interested in developing their bodies, in building muscles and strength faster than ever before possible, I suggest that they contact the US distributor for full details.

© BULLWORKER SERVICE, 201 Lincoln Blvd., Middlesex, N.J. 08846

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FREE BOOKLET



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 201 Lincoln Blvd., Middlesex, New Jersey 08846

Please send me my FREE full color brochure about BULLWORKER 2 without obligation. No salesman will call.

Name _____ Age _____
 Street _____
 City _____
 State _____ Zip _____

Canada: Home delivery duty paid. Ask for FREE booklet.

VP-16 (WW2)—(July) J. Courtney, 1837 Lone Pine Dr., Arnold, Mo. 63010
 USS Amycus (ARL 2)—(Aug) Mickey Dersch, 3122 Bostonian Dr., Los Alamitos, Ca. 90720
 USS Audrain (APA 59)—(July) Chester Waddell, 142 Riverview Dr., Marietta, O. 45750
 USS Babas—(June) Judson Maynard, 605 W. Riverside Dr., Ionia, Mich. 48846
 USS Biloxi (CL 80)—(May) Bill Stauber, 1519 Rosedale Ave., Durham, NC 27707
 USS Birmingham (1908 & 1943)—(Sept) Buck Glans, 1849 Indpls. Blvd. Apt. 2, Whiting, Ind. 46394
 USS Clay—(Sept) Steve Crosby, 1748 Combahee St., Chas. So. Car. 29412
 USS Princeton (CVE 23) Survivors—(July) Richard Brisky, 49 Adams Ave., Middletown, N.Y. 10940
 USS Quapaw ATF 110—(July) Thomas Beynon, P.O. Box 311, Divernon, Ill. 62530
 USS Saranac (AO 74)—(Aug) Charles Kranias, 58 Chambersburg St., Gettysburg, Pa. 17325
 USS Savannah (CL 42)—(Sept) Otto Jundracek, 63 Thayer Dr., New Shrewsbury, N.J. 07724

AIR

1st SAC (Casablanca WW2)—(June) Mrs. William Bakula, 4126 N. 74th St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53216
 6th Serv Sqdn—(Aug) Fred Tichnell, Box 250, Oakland, Md. 21550
 8th AF AA Mach Gun School—(June) Eugene Ratajczak, 656 Freeland Ave., Calumet City, Ill. 60409
 11th Bomb Gp H—(July) Robert May, P.O. Box 11, Perrysburg, O. 43551
 18th Repair Sqd—(Aug) George Baldwin, 862 Asbury Rd., Cincinnati, O. 45230
 21st Tr Car Sq (WW2)—(Aug) John Stroup, 453 Crescent Ct. Frankfort, Ind. 46041
 63rd Sta Complement Sqdn (Sp)—(June) Robert Smith, 1315 Holman St., Kingston, N.C. 28501
 75th Bomb Sqdn M (So. Pacific)—(Aug) Charles Pawlik, 622 Washington, Victor, Iowa 52349
 281 & 282nd Aero Sqdns—(Sept) Norbert Jenkins, 158 Hawthorne Dr., Painesville, O. 44077
 451st Bomb Sqdn—(Sept) Lawrence Bowen, 277 No. Linden, Palatine, Ill. 60067
 452nd Bomb Sqdn M—(July) John Matyas, 1714 Nassau, New London, Wis. 54961
 485th Bomb Gp—(Aug) E. Bundy, 5773 Middlefield Dr., Columbus, O. 43220
 833rd Avn Eng Bn—(Sept) Loren Paris, RR #3 Box 231, Veederburg, Ind. 47937
 1250 AAF NAED ATC, Sqdn B (Casablanca WW2)—(June) Mrs. William Bakula, 4126 N. 74th St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53216
 Aviation Cadet Class 42B—(Feb) W. Radtke, Marsh & McLennan, Inc. One Bush St., San Francisco, Ca. 94104
 Martin Provisional Group—(Aug) Malcolm Breeze, 1511 Iowa Place, Orlando, Fla.
 Spence Field (WW2)—(July) David Monk, Box 12, Moultrie, Ga. 31768

MISCELLANEOUS

American Ex-Prisoners of War—(July) Herman Molen, P.O. Box 895, Henderson, Nev.
 Pearl Harbor Survivors—(July) Stephen Carney, 244-Leo Ave., San Leandro, Ca.



Bruce Bishop (left), Civil Defense Region 4 Director, accepts award for outstanding achievement in CD (for CD Preparedness A'y, Battle Creek) from Arthur Becker, chmn, 18th Dist. CD, Senior VCmndr Southfield, Mich., Post 407.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Verna Emrick, David G. Voss, James A. Wedmore and Melvin W. Springer (all 1973) Post 49, Santa Barbara, Calif.
 Cecil G. Smith, Jr. (1973) Post 121, Watsonville, Calif.

Dominic Turinetti (1954), James Urgo (1965), John Nuccio (1952), Chris Pocino and Michael C. Pia, (both 1957), Post 570, Los Angeles, Calif.

L. H. Lind, Roland M. King, William R. Faucett, Joseph H. Green and Martin S. Pettit (all 1973), Post 8, Georgetown, Del.
 Glen H. White (1973) Post 35, Columbus, Ga.

R. C. Anderson, Louis Appoles, Walter Aspengren, Harry Baars and Roy P. Barrett (all 1968), Post 66, Dekalb, Ill.

A. W. Heskett, William B. Holl, J. K. Holmes, Aurilia Jackson and George W. Johnson (all 1969), Post 210, Danville, Ill.

Fred B. McFadden, Joseph Hasken, Stanley Coad, Francis W. Craig and Goldwin J. Opie (all 1973), Post 298, Apple River, Ill.

Jerome J. Sullivan (1973), Post 819, Chicago, Ill.

Edwin H. Dugan (1972), Post 1271, Sugar Grove, Ill.

Virgil C. Christa (1973), Post 95, East Ridge, Ind.

Joseph F. Lutes, Austin K. Easley (both 1968), John Otte (1972), Harley C. Atkinson and Louis Banks (both 1973), Post 112, Brownstown, Ind.

O. L. Norton, M. F. Philbrook, William F. Razor, C. A. Sampson and John B. Schwab (all 1973), Post 91, Washington, Kans.

C. Wilbert Ellis, Claude M. Ellis and Leo J. Becker (all 1974), Post 188, Kansas City, Kans.

James A. Magee, Sam C. Sledge, and Morris Varnade (all 1973) Post 187, Kentwood, La.

Leandre Folse (1961), Joseph Eddie Cantrelle (1971), Paz Madre (1972) and Ignace Fauchaux (1973) Post 349, Raceland, La.

Charles Asplund and Ed Pohrte (both 1973), Post 217, Baudette, Minn.

Charles F. Kramer (1971), Joseph C. Fenne-wald (1972), Emmett Diel (1973) and William A. Fiedeldey (1970), Post 267, St. Louis, Mo.

Peter A. Pierce (1973), Post 142, Maywood, N.J.

Frank A. Van Never (1970) and Edgar A. Bruden (1971), Post 307, Medford, N.J.

John M. Lenahan, Sherwood W. Loftus, Lee W. Martin, Sr., Ward W. Millias and Edwin J. Parry (all 1973), Post 24, Rome, N.Y.

Frank X. Ricca (1973), Post 118, Woodhaven, N.Y.

William A. Kleber and Eugene Terry (both 1973), Post 212, Richmond Hill, N.Y.
 Joseph F. Calabria and Floyd P. Hunt (both 1973), Post 329, Pearl River, N.Y.

Louis Vercillo, Thomas Walsh and Belmont Woodward (all 1973), Post 573, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Frank G. Tischler, Frank Stuenne and William Dirksen (all 1973), Post 603, Rochester, N.Y.

Thomas McCormack, Francis J. Weis, Jr. (both 1971), Louis Asfar (1972), William Deely and Donald J. Conn (both 1973), Post 853, College Point, N.Y.

Edward S. Fagan and Edwin J. Higinson, Sr. (both 1973) Post 859, Suffern, N.Y.

Irving Rosen (1973) Post 972, Long Beach, N.Y.

Vincent J. Harr (1973) Post 1104, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Edward J. Semenza (1973) Post 1212, New York, N.Y.

Clyde W. Bobbitt, Andrew C. Hall, Sr., Vaden V. Bridgers, Sam Horton, and Leonard B. Jones (all 1974), Post 187, Wake Forest, N.C.

John Rogelstad and Emil F. Larson (1973), Post 220, Hamburg, No. Dak.

Earl J. Spencer, Fred Steadman, Henry John Stein, Paul N. Swaninger and Ben Thomas (all 1974), Post 89, Dayton, O.

William E. Youngman (1973) Post 512, Toledo, O.

Jack Jeffries, C. H. Bert Crow, Roy Johnston, C. A. Dewitt and Roy Cox (all 1973) Post 7, Blackwell, Okla.

Harry L. Hofelich, Jr. (1973), Post 367, Whitehall, Pa.

Frank J. Frei, Herbert E. Gaskill, Sr., William G. Hagerman, Raymond A. Hood and Joseph H. Jackson (all 1972), Post 507, Norwood, Pa.

Elwood H. Trumbauer, Philip B. Turton, Clarence R. Vanlivannee, Wilbur R. Werkheiser and Robert Wellert (all 1973), Post 611, Easton, Pa.

Henry H. Smith (1970), Post 46, Barnwell, S.C.

Richard Jarvis (1973), Post 18, Springfield, Vt.

Walter D. Simpson (1973), Post 232, Gretna, Va.

Wm. G. Mulks, Earl James, Hugh Nugent, Phillip E. Johnson and Percy H. O'Neil (all 1972), Post 173, Whitewater, Wis.

Harold Henkel and Bernard Domke, Sr. (both 1973), Post 246, Genoa, Wis.

Welcome Weiss (1973), Post 431, Three Lakes, Wis.

Joseph Burger (1974), Post 492, Rothschild, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:
 "L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019."

On a crner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending Oct. 31, 1973

Benefits paid Jan. 1-Oct. 31, 1973	\$ 1,551,239
Benefits paid since April 1958	15,166,629
Basic units in force (number)	139,639
New Applications approved since Jan. 1, 1973	8,000
New Applications declined	1,340
New Applications suspended (applicant failed to return health form)	1,065

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is decreasing term insurance, issued on application to paid-up members of The American Legion subject to approval based on health and employment statement. Death benefits range from \$40,000 (four full units up through age 29) (25 in Ohio) in decreasing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 75th birthday occurs. Available up to four full units at a flat rate of \$24 per unit a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during the first year at \$2 a month per unit for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies, the Occidental Life Insurance Co. of California and United States Life Insurance Co. in the City of New York. American Legion Insurance Trust Fund is managed by trustees operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Division, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for more details.



The 75 members of Post 388, Hinckley, Minn., gave \$2,030 to the local school to pay for this new electric scoreboard. From rt. to l.: Art Rosenwald, PPCmdr; Finance Officer Jack Hurley presenting check to Jim Berquist, school athletic director; head coach Don Black; and John Donger, Post Public Relations.

The Fish War

Finally, there is what might be called *bottom rights*. The United States claims bottom rights to the limit of its continental shelf. This gives us a claim sovereignty over all oil and minerals in our continental shelf and also over what are called "creatures of the bottom." They include non-swimming seafood creatures, such as oysters and other shellfish attached to the bottom. Japan has recognized that our Alaskan king crabs are "creatures of the bottom," hence controlled by us over our continental shelf, though they are not fixed to the bottom.

The Caracas conference will try to move beyond such separate agreements that various nations have made and create general international law defining territorial waters, fishing jurisdictions, sovereignty over the bottom, and rules for exploiting fish, oil, minerals—or what have you—that lie in the sea beyond even the claimed jurisdiction of any nation. As one of the Americans involved has said, it will try to write a constitution for 70% of the earth's surface.

The chairman of the U.N. Seabed Committee, which has been trying to iron out the agenda at Caracas, is Ambassador Hamilton D. Amerasinghe, of Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon.) He thinks the biggest problem at Caracas will be attempting to adjust territorial limits to fish-control limits. There is already plenty of indication that many nations will present a chaos of conflicting propositions on that. It is possible, however, to put the conference's problems in some sort of order on paper, though in the debate each question will hinge on how some of the others will be answered.

1. There must be a definition of territorial waters, worldwide, as a matter of international law, to settle the present challenges. It is almost certain that the conference will accomplish nothing if it cannot define territorial waters. It is hardly possible that any territorial limit will be agreed to other than 12 miles. This would be easy, if it weren't for the intrusion of the fish question. We claim only three miles and most other nations already agree on 12 miles. But what Iceland, Peru, Ecuador and many others are claiming in effect is that their long-reach fish-control claims are virtually terri-

torial claims. They exercise police and arrest actions as far as 200 miles out, and that is practically a territorial exercise. Thus there must be a clear separation of fish-control from territorial control, or there can be no agreement on either.

2. So the second question is to define fish-control wholly apart from territorial control. That implies denying unilateral control over fishing beyond 12 miles to the many nations that want it, and still finding some way to satisfy them just the same. And the solution must also make sure that the fish question is solved before the world's fisheries are destroyed.

3. A third question arises from the near certainty that the territorial limit will be set at 12 miles, if it is set at all. If Spain and Morocco are granted absolute sovereignty 12 miles at sea, the straits of Gibraltar would become their private waters, no longer open to international passage except by their consent. Similar problems would arise with many other traditional straits and waterways. So the Seabed Committee has already been working out a complex proposed treaty on international straits, to keep them and the air over them open for what is called

Benefits & Premiums Benefit determined by age at death. Maximum coverage under this Plan is limited to 4 Units.				
Age at death	4 Units	3 Units	2 Units	1 Unit
Through age 29	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$20,000	\$10,000
30-34	32,000	24,000	16,000	8,000
35-44	18,000	13,500	9,000	4,500
45-54	8,800	6,600	4,400	2,200
55-59	4,800	3,600	2,400	1,200
60-64	3,200	2,400	1,600	800
65-69	2,000	1,500	1,000	500
70-74	1,320	990	660	330
75-over	1,000	750	500	250
Prorated Premium*	\$80	\$60	\$40	\$20

*Prorated premium shown provides protection through Dec. 31, 1974 and assumes your completed Enrollment Card will be received by the Administrator (and approved) during February with coverage effective March 1, 1974. Prorated premiums for applications received in March will be \$18 per Unit. Full premiums, payable annually each January 1, are \$24 per Unit.



OFFICIAL
AMERICAN
LEGION
LIFE
INSURANCE
PLAN

IMPORTANT. Legionnaires age 75 and over: you may now apply for lifetime benefits as a previously insured member who was terminated only because of attainment of age 75. Send for special enrollment card and include your old policy number. You must apply before February 28, 1974.

If you live in Fla., Ill., N.J., N.Y., N.C., O., P.R., Tex., or Wis., send for special card. Applications and benefits vary slightly in some areas.

Offer does not apply in Idaho. Send for special brochure.

MAIL TO:
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LEGION LIFE
INSURANCE PLAN,
P.O. BOX 5609,
CHICAGO, ILL.
60680

OFFICIAL AMERICAN LEGION LIFE INSURANCE PLAN

As a Legion Member in good standing and under age 70, you are eligible to apply for this valuable insurance protection—and now that protection can last your entire lifetime! Simply fill out the Enrollment Card and mail in with your check for the amount of coverage you select. Benefits shown in chart represent total coverage for 1974.

ENROLLMENT CARD FOR YEARLY RENEWABLE TERM LIFE INSURANCE FOR MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

Full Name _____ Birth Date _____
Last First Middle Mo. Day Year

Permanent Residence _____
Street No. City State Zip

Name of Beneficiary _____ Relationship _____
Example: Print "Helen Louise Jones," Not "Mrs. H. L. Jones"

Membership Card No. _____ Year _____ Post No. _____ State _____

I apply for the amount of insurance indicated below. (check appropriate box or boxes).

4 Units ☐ 3 Units ☐ 2 Units ☐ 1 Unit ☐ ½ Unit ☐

The following representations shall form a basis for the Insurance Company's approval or rejection of this enrollment: Answer all questions.

1. Present occupation? _____ Are you now actively working?
Yes ☐ No ☐ If No, give reason _____
2. Have you been confined in a hospital within the last year? No ☐ Yes ☐ If Yes, give date, length of stay and cause _____
3. During the last five years, have you ever had heart disease, circulatory disease, kidney disease, liver disease, lung disease, diabetes, or cancer, or have you received treatment or medication for high blood pressure or alcoholism? No ☐ Yes ☐ If yes, give details _____

I represent that, to the best of my knowledge, all statements and answers recorded on this enrollment card are true and complete. I agree that this enrollment card shall be a part of any insurance granted upon it under the policy. I authorize any physician or other person who has attended or examined me, or who may attend or examine me, to disclose or to testify to any knowledge thus acquired.

Dated _____, 19____ Signature of Applicant _____

GMA-300-19 10-70 (Univ.)

The American Legion offers this insurance through Occidental Life Insurance Company of California. Home Office: Los Angeles

☐ I apply for additional Legion Life Insurance: My present certificate number is _____

PROTECTION FOR LAND BUYERS. WINTER HEALTH WARNINGS. COST-OF-LIVING INDEX TIPS.

If winter puts you in a mood to buy land in some far off area—either as an inflation hedge or as a retirement or vacation spot—look before you leap. As a matter of fact, enough buyers have been stung to spur the Department of Housing and Urban Development into issuing new, tougher rules on the advertising and sales of big developments being sold in interstate commerce. Among them:

- Sellers now must stamp property reports with a warning in large red letters "Purchaser should read this document before signing anything."
- Ads can't contain artists' conceptions of proposed improvements or photos portraying scenes not actually on the land, unless there's a warning that the depictions aren't real.
- Sellers can't refer to the property as "waterfront" unless it truly is situated on a canal or body of water.
- Descriptions such as "minutes away" and "near" may not be used unless the distance also is given in miles. Maps must be drawn to scale.

Of course, regulations alone can't protect a prospective buyer from folly. Two key rules to remember: 1) never buy real estate until you have seen it and inspected it, and 2) get professional legal and financial advice in making a transaction.

★ ★ ★

Here are some medical notes, appropriate at this time of year:

TONSILS: If your young one's throat acts up, don't pressure your doctor into removing his tonsils on the spot. Let the doctor make the decision, because 1) infected tonsils can often be treated with antibiotics these days, and 2) tonsils apparently have a very useful function—they are a reservoir of antibodies that ward off diseases (among them, bulbar polio).

SNOWMOBILES: A couple of hundred fatalities annually are caused by these fast, new machines—often the result of collisions with stationary objects. Aside from that, doctors warn, they can be very rough on people with heart conditions, because 1) snowmobiling is a tiring sport, and 2) there's a temptation to push the vehicle out of deep snowbanks. Ergo, don't take the machine far into the woods when you're alone. Also, don't let the kids get too near it when it's in operation.

★ ★ ★

Inasmuch as more and more economic decisions (among them wages) are tied to the Cost-of-Living Index, you may want to brush up on what this important yardstick is and how it can be used. Here's a quick sketch:

1) The index measures changes in the prices of about 400 goods and services commonly used by urban wage earners and clerical workers. They're often called "market basket" items, because they represent the basic commodities you need to stay alive. They fall into these broad categories: food; housing; transportation; apparel and upkeep; health and recreation, and miscellaneous.

2) The Bureau of Labor Statistics, which compiles the index, gets its data from a monthly check of retail stores and service establishments in 56 cities, big and small. Most of the monitoring is done personally, though a little is via questionnaires.

3) The findings are expressed as changes from 1967, which is called "100." In other words, today's composite index (which is upwards of 135) indicates that prices—when lumped together—are 35% higher than in 1967.

4) Income and personal property taxes are not measured; but sales taxes, excise taxes and real estate taxes on owned homes are included, because they are such an integral part of costs.

If you watch changes in the index carefully, you can pretty well gauge how to allocate your family budget in the future (except for taxes). You'll note that the food and health-recreation components have been climbing steadily, and don't show much sign of leveling off. You'll also note that apparel is heading for higher ground, so adjust accordingly.

By Edgar A. Grunwald

CONTINUED

The Fish War

"innocent passage," against the day that their waters may be granted for all other purposes to adjoining nations by firm international laws.

4. The question of control of the seabed (bottom rights) by coastal nations beyond the 12-mile limit will probably not pose any fundamental questions. In 1945, President Truman announced the doctrine that coastal nations should have bottom rights to the limit of their continental shelves. This is quite popular, not only with us, but with every coastal nation that has a continental shelf and is worried about who might claim oil or minerals 50 or 100 or 200 miles offshore.

5. It is unlikely that the Caracas conference will get very far this year on bottom rights beyond continental shelves, though some day it may be a momentous question. The combined problem of territorial waters vis-a-vis fish control (to which the Legion resolution addressed itself) will probably take up most of its ten weeks, and the conference will be lucky to make much headway on it, for it is a very sticky matter.

6. If it has time this year, which it probably won't, the conference will try to promote united efforts to control oceanic pollution. Pollution of her own home waters is one of the things that has driven the Soviet Union to tap international waters for fish over the world on a giant scale. A much more important reason is the half-century failure of all com-



"You must be on the wrong track—it doesn't say a word about pounding nail 'A' into finger 'B'."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

munist regimes to develop what so many jargonists like to call a "viable" agriculture. Our old friend "viable" is a 50¢ word meaning "it works."

A nation such as the Soviet Union that can't grow enough grain in spite of its land resources has a terrible time raising enough meat-producing land animals and fowl to meet its protein needs. Japan's huge fish hunger is basically the same, though her failure to raise enough meat ashore is not due to bad farming practices, but to a shortage of farmland. Many of the smaller nations that are so concerned over fish are in the same boat as Japan. They couldn't raise enough meat on land no matter what methods they used.

Thus there are hundreds of millions of people on earth whose demand for seafood is as fundamental as the biological need of people for protein. Since ocean pollution is a fish killer, it is directly related to the problem of maintaining the oceanic fish supply.

7. The bigger question is to bring the exploitation of fish in all waters under control, so that no nation or nations destroy the supply by over-fishing, or feed themselves at the expense of others.

The formula, whatever it is, to achieve this, is not simply a matter for ecologists. It must overcome both the fears and the greed of various nations, so the answer must be politically feasible (voluntarily acceptable to all nations) in a highly sensitive and competitive area involving the bellies of millions. That is why questions of territorial rights, and of who is going to control what how (which have nothing to do with the ecology of fish except indirectly) have been cited by Amerasinghe as the biggest hurdles to clear at Caracas.

The nations that want to police all fishing purely on their own terms for up to 200 miles at sea cannot succeed in having their way. Most of the big fishing nations, including ourselves, have gone along with their claims after a fashion so far. At least short of war. They have probably been waiting for this conference before doing anything drastic when their fishermen were challenged far out at sea. But there's no way they will consent to granting 200-mile exclusive fishing rights as settled international law, though there is a sort of logic in some of the claims. The 200-mile figure has, in fact, a bit of magic. Under international law,

rights to the continental shelf extend the claims of many nations as far as 200 miles *on the bottom*. Continental shelves often run 200 miles out to sea.

Now along come Peru and Ecuador who say: "Ha! You other nations admit a sovereign economic stake as far as 200 miles offshore. But we have no continental shelf. Our shores drop down to the deeps right off our beaches. Our only assets at sea are our fish, and they are vital to us. Why should we not exercise exclusive control for 200 miles at sea over our only salt water asset, if you claim it for many of yours?"

There is an argument for anything. The big question is to preserve the fish supply and respect the reasonable interests of nations.

The United States will propose at Caracas that territorial waters extend 12 miles, and that nations have a right to control, manage and even license the taking of those fish that are indigenous to their coastal waters. Forget miles, we will say, and stick to fish. Peru, we'll say, should be allowed to set the rules for the taking of the fish that breed off her shores. We would be the "managers" of Georges Bank. The U.S. will propose special rules and quotas for migratory fish such as tuna, to be ar-

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CONTINUED

The Fish War

rived at and honored internationally. Other special rules would apply to fish such as salmon which breed in rivers, then go to sea. The nations with the rivers would be the chief rules-makers and managers of them, no matter where they swim to.

But international law would define just what managing, rules-making and licensing are. The country controlling the fish could not just say: "They are all ours, you keep out"—which would be a territorial sort of claim.

By this means, the United States hopes at Caracas to eliminate the awful hurdle of sovereignty questions over fish beyond 12 miles, and at least go so far as to get on with the direct question of how the nations can continue to have fish.

Under our proposal, any coastal nation would certainly have the right to meet its own needs from its offshore waters—miles be damned. But agreements would have to be worked out, probably on an international quota basis, to permit other nations to harvest any surplus—short of the point where the breeding stock would be endangered.

All nations would have to submit to inspections, arrest and possibly prosecution of their fishing fleets to

help enforce those rules which the nations had agreed that the nearest coastal nation could make.

The U.S. will also propose methods for settling quarrels—compulsorily. If Peru let's us fish a quota of tuna off her shores, but then claims we are going beyond the quota, the first proposed step would be for Peru and the United States to try to settle the argument between them. But either one could apply to an international arbitration board, and then both would have to submit to its ruling.

The general shape of the American proposal seems, in advance, to be well taken by many nations, large and small, though hardly by all of them.

Canadian environment minister Jack Davis said recently that his government plans to claim exclusive rights over its entire continental shelf, which in some places is even wider than 200 miles. This would even take in the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, one of the richest fishing waters on earth. Japan would not let anyone else define its "needs" in its own coastal waters. It would insist that a coastal nation should share the wealth of fish off its own shores only after it had taken all it could take. It remains to be seen how flexible the Soviet Union would be in voluntarily letting other nations set quotas for her, or decide for her how much fishing is overfishing.

Red China, which is now among the top five fishing nations in the world, fishes almost exclusively in her home waters, and she goes even farther than Canada in rejecting any authority but her own. China even rejects the 12-mile limit on territorial waters, and calls it a Soviet-American plot.

"Each country," she says, "has the sovereign right to determine its own territorial limits, and one or two superpowers should not have the decisive say." China accuses the "super powers" of plundering the marine resources of other nations, and says that was why the Latin nations had set a 200-mile limit. The Soviet Union, she says, is doing its "utmost to make the breadth of the territorial sea of the Soviet Union the only standard for the limits of the territorial seas of countries throughout the world." China adds that the sole purpose of the "super powers'" aim to set up a 12-mile limit is to "enable their warships to hover recklessly everywhere and do whatever they please in the seas and oceans, and to plunder the marine resources of other countries."

There is just one area in which



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every nation already seems to agree, and which is a step beyond the present situation. That is that coastal nations should have *some* preferential rights to fish that lie off their shores, no matter how far. This is an advance. Such rights were hardly evident when New England fishermen were virtually elbowed aside on Georges Bank in 1965. The rule then (and actually now) seemed to be first come, first served, and beyond 12 miles it's every man for himself.

The advance Soviet proposals for Caracas are not much different from our own, though Russia continually stresses that foreign trawlers must be able to take as much fish as possible after "management" has been granted officially to the nearest coastal nation.

It is right here, of course, that the

conference may bog down, even if the general shape of the American plan is favored. The big fishing nations may be expected to try to limit the local "managerial" powers as much as possible, while the coastal nations with the best offshore fishing grounds will be suspicious of limits on their management as a device simply to permit the present plunder to continue.

If agreement on what "management" and "quotas" consist of is not reached in the end, as it may not be reached this year, more coastal nations may swing in line with Red China, Peru, Ecuador, Canada, Iceland, etc., and claim exclusive control of their fish as far off their shores as they feel their interests extend. Pressures in that direction may even mount in the United States,

which has been the world leader in seeking to solve the problem at the conference table.

Such an impasse could be extremely dangerous. The "fish war" has not yet approached the shooting stage except off Iceland. But in the absence of any international resolution of the matter, a serious confrontation at sea between a fish-plundering nation and a nearby coastal nation is an explosive possibility, while the continued rape of the fish by superfleets is a monstrous threat to the permanent world protein food supply. The United States—warning that time is running out—has urged over 130 Caracas participants to realize that negotiation requires everyone to be prepared to give a little. For the next chapter we await the convening of the conference on June 20. **END**

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

Gutzon Borglum

posed forehead to the point where his eyes would be.

But the sponsors had sold the project to the nation very well and were (correctly) certain that once started the country couldn't bear to have it go unfinished.

Senator Norbeck's bill to get federal help died in committee in 1928.

But there was little opposition to the monument *per se*. Opponents preferred Democrat Woodrow Wilson's face to that of Republican Teddy Roosevelt—a matter of partisan politics. But in 1929, Democrats agreed to Borglum's plan, provided that no admission fee would ever be charged to see the monument. On Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, 1929, Congress passed Public Law 805. It replaced the private Mt. Harney Association

with the federal Mt. Rushmore National Monument Commission, and provided \$250,000 in federal money on a matching fund basis. By then, the old association had in hand another \$50,000 raised by public subscription. It was turned over to the new Commission, freeing \$50,000 of the federal money. Now \$100,000 was immediately available to resume work, while to get the remaining \$200,000 in federal funds, an equal

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of the actual monument. The points of most protrusion were then located on and within the mountain by dropping a similar plumb line from a huge boom. The point of the nose was first located, and the rock drilled and dynamited away until this rough work was close to the actual tip of the nose within the mountain. Slowly, keeping shy of the final surface, an oval somewhat bigger than the face was cut away with key points marked in paint. The big ovals allowed room within the rock to alter the final face, if need be, and imperfections discovered in the rock continually changed the final sculpture from the plaster models. In the end, several heads were even relocated.

Much of the "pointing" and crude cutting had been done on Washington in 1927. Now the sculptor began the more careful work of having the rock chipped away from Washington's forehead to his chin. By November 1929, the forehead was nearly done, while the brows, nose, eyelids and eyeballs were drilled within a few inches of the intended final surface. The face, though still crude, was suddenly recognizable. Borglum liked to tell people that the faces were always there in the mountain, he was just getting the excess rock off of them.

At year's end there was not \$9,000 in the kitty. And to jump ahead, at the end of 1931 there was less than \$11 on hand when winter shut down the work. But Norbeck and a growing army of friends worked like mad on money. South Dakota schoolchildren chipped in small change. Many people bought \$100 memberships in the Mt. Rushmore Memorial Society. Thousands of handsome booklets describing the project were

CONTINUED

Gutzon Borglum

amount would have to be raised elsewhere. The way to get it was to keep working and keep begging.

By far the hungriest years of the project were those from 1929 to 1934, when a dollar had to be found elsewhere in order to get a government dollar.

In 1929, Borglum proceeded on Washington's head. His plaster models were five feet high. On the model, the "most protruding points" were expressed in mathematical descriptions of three-dimensional space derived by dropping plumb bobs from the level of the top of the head to brows, nose-tip, etc. The measurements describing these points were then expanded on paper to the scale

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peddled by the commission. And, in 1932, Gov. Warren Green and Norbeck between them found a way to apply \$50,000 of Depression relief money to the monument. It could only be used to hire the unemployed. By spending it on drillers' pay, another \$50,000 was freed from the matching funds. The work continued each year by the skin of its teeth until 1934, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt put Rushmore under the National Park Service. Congress then rescinded the matching funds provision and gave the commission all that remained of the 1929 appropriation. A little arithmetic will show that even with this, the project was still short of what it would finally need by almost half a million.

There is no doubt that the money kept coming in because Borglum kept hard at work as long as there was a cent available, thus creating faith and credibility in his work. It was the same philosophy that had led to the two dedications when nobody knew where the money was coming from. America never doubted that Borglum and his friends were for real.

On July 4, 1930, a crowd of 2,500 people, including President Herbert Hoover, gathered to see a huge flag draped over Washington's face slowly pulled aside while rifles fired salutes and planes zoomed overhead. Spectators gasped, radio commentators described the scene to the nation with genuine awe and newsreels recorded it for posterity. The Father of Our Country loomed out of the mountain, with a nose 20 feet long, eyes 11 feet across and a mouth 18 feet wide.

For several years, Borglum did more work on Washington—he intended to carve down to the waist and finish the coat lapels—while eight drillers roughed out Jefferson's face.

Borglum's first plan was to place Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln together from left to right as seen by a viewer. But after he placed Washington's head, he decided to put Jefferson and Lincoln on either side of Washington, with Jefferson on the viewer's left. In 1933, drillers started cutting away to place Jefferson on the viewer's left of Washington, and reported that there wasn't enough granite there for a head. So Borglum had them start over to the right of Washington, as originally planned. To his horror, the rock was imperfect here. The only solution was to cut deeper into the mountain. The crew drilled 90 feet into Rushmore before finding solid rock. It turned out to be a blessing. The entire appearance was improved by setting Jefferson, and later the other figures, deeper, though the farther in they went the higher the

cost and the slower the progress. The abandoned Jefferson face was dynamited away in 1934, kissing off \$10,000 worth of work and materials.

The second Jefferson was a time and labor consumer. A natural crack showed up in the stone where one nostril was to be, which, said Borglum, might have left a head without a nose in 500 to 5,000 years. He reset the head five degrees to the north, tilted it about 18 inches and moved it back into the mountain another four feet. The crack is still there, but misses the nose. To this day, it and any other cracks that form are scouted by National Park "beauty squads" and filled against frost with special caulking.

By the time Jefferson began to look like himself in 1935, rough work was under way on Lincoln, while Borglum

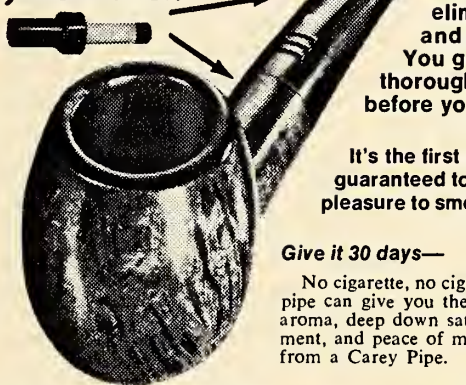
continued to refine Washington. With the project well into its third American Presidency, the time for another unveiling approached. On Aug. 23, 1936, Franklin D. Roosevelt attended a typical piece of Borglum showmanship. A great flag was pulled aside again, this time to reveal Jefferson, while a small plane dropped tiny parachutes carrying souvenir bits of granite chipped from Rushmore.

It was 12 years since Borglum first surveyed the Black Hills from Harney Peak. He was now 69 years old. Lincoln was under way but unfinished. Teddy Roosevelt hadn't been started. The plans called for much more work on Washington and Jefferson below their shoulders. The monument had gone through \$402,659, including the whole 1929 grant and \$152,000 besides. (Cont'd)

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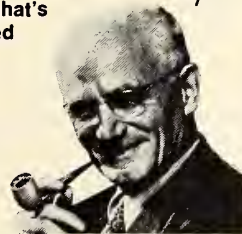
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Gutzon Borglum

More than \$500,000 was still needed—much more if Borglum's entire plan were to be fulfilled. But there was increasing hope that the thoroughly committed federal government would see it through, lest the whole world be disappointed. More than 197,000 visitors had come to watch the work in 1935. They came from every state and 22 foreign lands. At first, visitors were allowed to climb 500 steps to the top, amidst the sheds, shelters, scaffold supports and dynamite, but the Park Service finally barred this as too dangerous. Visitors were amazed at such sights as pygmy figures of workers walking across Washington's lower lip. In fact, the full sense of the grand scale of the monument was more obvious back then when men were working on its face than it is now. Some visitors didn't correctly understand what they saw. An old lady asked Borglum what paint he used to make Jefferson's eyes so blue. "There is no paint," he said, "I just sprinkled a little bit of sun in each eye."

One day, Borglum talked to a man who rented out a telescope that let people view the mountain from four miles away. "What question is asked the most by visitors?" the sculptor asked. The man hesitated, but when Borglum pressed him he said the commonest question was: "How much concrete did it take?" Borglum laughed and asked how the telescope man answered the question.

"I tell 'em I don't know," he said, and added, "how much did it take?"

Congress considered an additional money grant in 1936, though there was growing impatience at how long the work was taking. "When is this thing going to stop?" asked Rep. Marion A. Zioncheck, of Washington. A Congresswoman was trying to get the head of Susan B. Anthony added to the monument as a condition for further grants, and Zioncheck feared demands for more heads to satisfy various interests. A. E. Demaray, of the National Park Service, assured the House appropriations committee that Borglum had told him that there was no more room for another face in the Rushmore group. "Well, I hope so," Zioncheck sighed—and in 1936 Congress approved an additional \$200,000.

By 1938, more was needed. When Congressmen asked the total cost or how long the work would go on, Demaray said the answer was "difficult." But Borglum retorted: "Was God a creative artist or a bureau engineer? A million years from now, who is going to care how many hours it took to carve Teddy Roosevelt's mustache?" He did appear before a Congressional committee and outlined the difficulties. His rhetoric and his detailed descriptions of past difficulties and future problems never failed to leave listeners with a sense of the daring and immensity of the work, and in 1938 Congress voted \$300,000 more to finish the job.

Always temperamental, Borglum slowly became involved in conflict with the commission. By 1936, several members offered to resign, and in 1938 they did. Rep. Francis Case,



"I hope you're man enough to back that up. I'm dying for a nice, tall chocolate ice cream soda."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

of South Dakota, was anxious to prevent a replay of the Stone Mountain quarrel. He decided that temperament went with genius, and Case was instrumental in creating a new commission setup, hand-picked by Borglum. It made the sculptor virtual dictator of every aspect of the monument at the same time the last \$300,000 was approved.

A SMALL canyon to the right of Lincoln made it almost impossible to locate Teddy Roosevelt anywhere but between Jefferson and Lincoln. Borglum had left space between the two for TR, which would have him boxed in if trouble should arise in actually placing Roosevelt there. By 1936, trouble did arise. There didn't seem to be enough suitable rock for Roosevelt in the niche saved for him. The sculptor had to think of leaving Roosevelt out "for a time." But he took a chance and put 50 men to work. They penetrated 120 feet to find reliable stone, and at that point there was only a 30-foot depth of granite left behind the planned finished face, which was cutting Roosevelt pretty thin. But the gamble paid off and work began on pointing up Roosevelt's face. Further refinements on Washington and Jefferson continued, while in 1936 and 1937 Lincoln was pushed ahead for another dedication. Practically no work was done below the necks of any of the figures, but much rock was removed.

As Lincoln progressed while Roosevelt was being roughed out, Borglum had moved down from Abe's forehead, but hadn't decided whether to put a beard on him. Norbeck felt that Borglum's beardless Lincoln in the Capitol rotunda was his finest work, and urged a clean-shaven rail-splitter for Rushmore. The sculptor never explained why, but he finally decided on a beard.

Lincoln was dedicated on Sept. 17, 1937—the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution. "What we have accomplished in this cracked cliff, as a purely mechanical feat, is little short of phenomenal," Borglum informed the 5,000 spectators. "To even dare to do this work at all lifted it forever into the realm of great pioneer and cultural adventure. In its execution—without proper tools, without adequate power, without funds, without any trained assistant—it is an accomplishment without parallel in this or the old world. . . ." He then ordered a dynamite blast. A cloud of gray granite dust rose lazily across the mountain, and the flag slipped from Lincoln's face.

During the 1938 season, Borglum concentrated most of his carvers on

the Roosevelt face. He also began hewing out stone on a new idea, a Hall of Records located deep inside the north wall of the mountain which would house "all the important records of our civilization" and contain 25 large busts of the nation's great men and women. (His long-time friend, Frank Lloyd Wright, agreed to help with the design.) "I will even give Susan B. Anthony a place with the gods in the Great Hall," he declared. "Her friends should be happy." The commission persuaded Borglum to halt those operations in July 1939, after he'd already blasted a 14-by-20 foot tunnel some 75 feet into the solid mountain. It was time, they said, to dedicate Theodore Roosevelt, the fourth and last figure.

Nothing appealed to Borglum more than dedicating his handiwork. On the night of July 2, 1939, in conjunction with South Dakota's 50th anniversary of statehood, Sioux Indians in full regalia entertained 12,000 guests with singing and dancing while silent-picture cowboy star William S. Hart rode circles around the performers. Suddenly, the music stopped. Fireworks and aerial bombs began bursting in the clear night sky and just as the glittering sparklers faded away, the beams from a battery of powerful searchlights homed in on the mountain wall. There, in a vivid profile under a bright moon, gleamed the four majestic faces that Borglum had worked on for 12 long years.

The pressure of world affairs, on the eve of WW2, cooled Congress' interest in the project—except to provide funds for finishing and refining the faces. It was just as well. Borglum was tired and unhappy for, shortly before the last dedication, FDR had ordered Mt. Rushmore returned to the administration of the National Park Service under a governmental reorganization program.

"You are a sorry old warrior—all scarred and bleeding grandly," architect Frank Lloyd Wright touchingly wrote his friend. He wasn't far from wrong. On the morning of March 6, 1941, following an operation in Chicago, the 74-year-old sculptor unexpectedly died of a heart attack. He was laid to rest in Forest Lawn cemetery in Glendale, Calif., beneath a memorial plaque inscribed by writer Rupert Hughes that reads in part: "He made a mountain chant."

Lincoln Borglum did the final work on the mountain following notes and instructions left by his father. Nothing more was ever done on the Hall of Records. Nor was an inscription ever carved on the west wall of Rushmore. Coolidge did write one, but the sculptor blue-penciled it because, in



Francisco Lentini, who used his third leg for playing soccer, is just one of the many "mistakes of Nature" included in Frederick Drimmer's fascinating new book, **VERY SPECIAL PEOPLE**. What makes them very special is that they were all born "freaks" and they all lived unusual lives. Like Chang and Eng, the original Siamese twins, who were joined at the chest for life. They married sisters, set up separate homes, and fathered 22 children between them!

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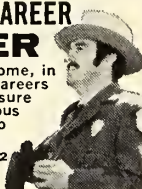
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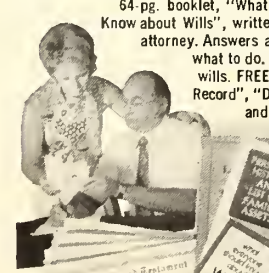
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CONTINUED
Gutzon Borglum

his opinion, "it wasn't beautiful English." The face of Roosevelt was never completely finished. Lincoln's head was refined and brought out more fully. Jefferson's collar was blocked out, but no work on his hand was undertaken because of the poor quality of the rock. Washington's collar and lapels were finished, however.

The last bit of work—a final drill blast—was done on Oct. 31, 1941.

"I do not think any more should be done on the figures," the younger Borglum wrote in his final report. He believed that the memorial as it stood was just as effective as if it had been carried down to the waists as shown in the models.

The elder Borglum, however, had never been really satisfied with the faces during his lifetime. He went over Washington's features constantly, refining and retouching them. "Nobody ever knows the difference," he admitted, "except that they say it is more wonderful." Often, he viewed the faces at different times of the day through powerful binoculars from atop Iron Mt. four miles away. Then he would view them from his studio and, swinging over one of the faces, he'd note what small piece of rock needed to be removed and mark the spot with paint. The pupils in Lincoln's eyes are jutting pieces of granite about 22 inches long, for example. At close range they do not look like pupils, but by studying the effect of light and shadow from a distance, Borglum gave them life and vitality instead of mak-

ing them appear unnatural and cold. No final dedication of the whole memorial was ever held. (This was due to the coming of WW2.) But under the National Park Service, the grounds around the monument have been cleared of rock and landscaped, and in 1950 floodlights were installed to illuminate the faces at night. The steps up the mountain rotted away years ago, so visitors can no longer climb to the top.

"My dream has come true," Borglum wrote in his memoirs in 1940. "There, on the mountain top, as near to Heaven as we could make it, we have carved portraits of our leaders, that posterity and civilization may see hundreds of thousands of years hence what manner of men our leaders were, with a prayer and a belief that there among the clouds they may stand forever, where wind and rain alone shall wear them away."

As Borglum also once said, "I want to create a monument so inspiring that people from all over America will be drawn to come and look and go home better citizens." One wonders if he dared imagine more than 2 million awed visitors a year three decades later, coming to view heroic stone faces visible from 60 miles away—faces on the scale of living men who would stand 15 feet taller than the Great Pyramid of Cheops.

END

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"I'm afraid inflation has changed our plans somewhat—instead of retiring in 1976, I'll have to wait till 2017!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Sourdough Secrets

SOURDOUGH is the contribution of America's backwoods pioneers to modern gourmet cooking. Although its origin is lost in ancient history, it was the men who won the West, and the miners of the Klondike gold rush, who made it famous. In fact, the latter were called "sourdoughs." It was a staple item of their diet because it was light to carry, easy to cook, tasty and nourishing. Try it on your next camp cook-out.

First, prepare the starter. In a plastic or glass container (not metal because it might pick up a metal flavor), mix one ounce of dry yeast (available at your supermarket) in two cups of warm water, then add two cups of sifted flour. Blend and let stand; it will double in size overnight. To make bread, biscuits or pancakes, the oldtimers simply took a piece of this starter, added flour and water and baked or fried it. The following recipe, one of San Francisco's finest, is more complicated but tastier.

For bread or biscuits, dissolve one-half ounce of dried yeast in a little warm water, mix with two cups of hot milk, two teaspoons of salt, two of sugar and a tablespoon of shortening. When cool, blend with two cups of the starter, then with six cups of flour, and let stand. It will double in size in two hours. Knead it again, shape into loaves half the size of your greased baking pans, let stand another hour, then bake. In camp, with a portable reflecting oven, baking should take about 45 minutes. (About 15 minutes for biscuits.) Push a small stick into the loaf or biscuit; if it comes out clean, the bread is done and you're ready for a taste treat.

For pancakes, all the oldtimers did was add enough water to their piece of starter to make it pourable. Here's an improvement that's recommended. In a bowl mix one egg, two teaspoons of sugar and four tablespoons of shortening, then add a teaspoon of baking soda that has previously been dissolved in a little water. The baking soda will make the dough rise faster. Finally blend in two cups of the starter and enough milk or water to form a loose batter. Fry on a hot pan.

The secret is the starter. It will last for years and, gourmets say, will mellow with age. Some backwoodsmen are reported to have had theirs for 15 or 20 years! Whenever you remove some for cooking, be sure to replace it with an equal amount of flour-and-water mixture, and knead for a few minutes. Don't add any other ingredient; you'll spoil it. For storage, keep it cool in a lightly covered bowl in your refrigerator or camp cooler to keep it from working too vigorously. Backpackers can carry it in a plastic bag and when camping overnight, it can be kept cool submerged in a nearby stream.

For an idea how really good sourdough pancakes taste—almost but not quite—try this shortcut. Instead of adding milk or water to prepared pancake mix, like Aunt Jemima's, add beer! It won't fool a gourmet or old-timer, but it comes close.

WHEN cooking outdoors with briquets, keep handy a coffee can or small pail filled with water, advises Warren Williams of Costa Mesa, Calif. Dump it on the hot briquets when you've finished cooking. Not only is this a safety measure to prevent forest fires, but after the briquets have dried out, you can use them over again.

TO PROTECT your hands from heat when cooking over an open fire, use aluminum foil, suggests Margaret Tom of Mt. View, Calif. Poke your long fork, or grill handle, through the center of a 12-inch square and fold the foil into a cone shape over your hand. It will serve as a heat shield.

BOOTS too tight? Backwoodsmen often soak them in water, put them on and walk them dry so they'll shape to the feet. Buck Jones of Cottonwood, Kansas writes he has a better solution.

He soaks them in rubbing alcohol instead of water, then walks them dry. The result is a perfect fit.

HOLES in tents usually are tough to repair so they remain leakproof. Don Miller of Waseca, Minn. uses iron-on patches for holes and rips. Patches are available at any 5&10. First remove waterproofing around the hole with cleaning fluid, then iron on the patch, then apply more waterproofing.

WET BOOTS can be dried overnight by putting a couple of warm stones from your camp fire in each, writes Richard Harberts of Sibley, Iowa. Not hot enough to burn, of course. Your socks, draped over some warm stones, will dry, too.

MANY outdoorsmen sleep in their station wagons instead of tents. A problem is that the large windows provide no privacy. Mrs. Merle Browning of Council Bluffs, Iowa has an answer. She sprays the glass with cleaner that leaves an opaque white coating. Next morning she just wipes it off. Clean windows, too.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

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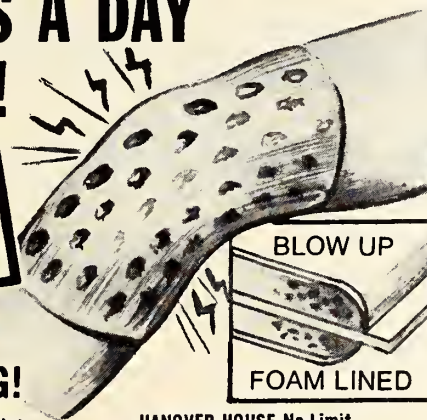
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The Oceanic Thermocline

a graduate student when Claude visited the University of Michigan in 1926. Claude put a little warm water in one side of a vacuum tank. In the vacuum it vaporized into "cold steam." Under low pressures, water will boil at low temperatures, as anyone knows who ever tried to boil an egg on a high mountain.

For the vapor to get to the other side of Claude's tank, it had to pass

through a fan. The far side of the vacuum tank was cooled by a jacket of cold water. As the vapor passed through the fan, it turned it. Arriving on the chilled side of the fan, the "cold steam" condensed, creating a constantly greater vacuum on the cool side than on the warm side. This made the gale through the fan continue as long as one side of the vacuum tank was kept warm and the other cool. The fan kept turning, and ran a small generator hitched to a light bulb. Said Prof. Othmer, in a recent article in Science magazine, the bulb lit and "the audience cheered."

What you need to perform Claude's experiment, on any scale, is a large enough supply of warm water and cold water. To keep his engine going you must constantly warm the warm side and chill the cold side. The sun has powered the tropical seas not only with warm water but with cold water. On the surface it maintains a blanket of water up to 100 meters thick over millions of square miles that is as warm as 85 degrees. The sun also constantly melts arctic ice, which flows down the sea bottom to the tropics. On the bottom it is close to freezing, often between 36 and 39 degrees. Top and bottom temperature differences of nearly 40 degrees are commonplace in a wide belt girdling the earth. The greater the difference the more power can be extracted per dollar of investment. Such layering of water of different temperatures is called a "thermocline."

The nub of the idea, of course, is that you set up a generator in the tropical ocean, suspended below the surface away from the weather, which pipes warm water down from the top and cold water up from the bottom to keep a turbine whirling by supplying the needed constant temperature differences between the two sides.

In 1929, Claude built a real power plant on shore in Cuba that produced 22 kilowatts of electricity by piping in top and bottom water with a temperature differential of only 20 degrees.

It was a "failure." It produced electricity using nothing but the thermocline in the ocean, but at prohibitive costs for commercial use. Of course, it was really as much of a success as the Wright brothers' first airplane. Claude showed that you could do it. But in "energy circles" the economic failure of the first model led to a generally negative attitude toward the whole idea for years.

France has fooled around with the oceanic thermocline since the 1920's.

More than 20 years ago she had one pilot model operating during the summer off Marseille. France cooled off on the idea—chiefly because she lost her tropical colonies. But as with Claude, her discouraging reports were long accepted as a downgrading of the idea itself, rather than of its impracticality in French waters.

SINCE 1966, at least, a growing body of scientists have felt that the idea never got a fair shake. Today, more and more of them feel that the tropical waters are the best source of energy for the human race on the face of the earth—and that given proper development the oceanic thermocline would win the "economic" war that Claude lost at the end of the first round.

As recently as its 1969 edition, the volume called "The Sea" in Life's Nature Library sadly buried Claude with these words: "... though the French government still talks about carrying through Claude's ideas, science may have leaped beyond its old dream of harnessing the sea since the advent of atomic power."

Compare this to a statement of Prof. Clarence Zener, of Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, writing in Physics Today for Jan. 1973. He said he had come to the personal conclusion that the economic possibilities of drawing energy from the oceanic thermocline are so great that they will probably make the fast breeder reactors that the Atomic Energy Commission is developing "economically obsolete before development is completed." He assumes that money *will* be poured into the idea yet, and predicts it will hit the jackpot.

Atomic power has indeed held back the rapid and serious development of the thermocline. For many years, estimates of very cheap electricity from nuclear power have steered government research investment away from large-scale research and development in other directions. These estimates have so far proved false. Nuclear power—for all that it is practical—continues to run much more costly than the rosy estimates that have long ruled the roost of the power world, while the development of nuclear breeders, without which we cannot long continue to burn our uranium, is nowhere near to producing cheap power.

There is no question that one of the great beauties of Claude's idea has also kept money from flowing into it. In the contest for really big government research grants, great influence is wielded by those who are

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interested in promoting fundamentally new research—breeder reactors, fusion power, space ventures, solar furnaces run by the sun's rays in deserts, cancer cures (if any), etc., etc. All need, or have needed, breakthroughs into new fields.

Compared to them, what the oceanic thermocline needs is nothing new at all in terms of scientific discoveries. It needs a helluva lot of plumbing on the Ph.D. level, a lot of engineering design, development on a bold scale, refinement of known heat transfer systems and nothing unknown at all. In principle, it is first cousin to a refrigerator, a steam turbine and the flash evaporator that supplies fresh water from salt water on Navy vessels.

So here we sit with limitless clean energy at our doorstep. We are investing some good research money in it, but are hardly taking it with the seriousness that President Kennedy showed when he resolved to beat the Russians to the moon. New York City is putting more money into doing over Yankee Stadium. Seen from the fuel-shy winter of 1973-74, the urgency to develop solar power would seem much greater, the rewards more certain, more needed and of more lasting value through all future generations. Even a fraction of 182 trillion kilowatt hours a year of clean energy from a single solar source would seem to be worth a NASA or a Manhattan District (atom bomb) effort. Yet the Gulf Stream off Florida is only a pinpoint in the tropical waters available for energy around the world.

It would certainly cost a piece of change to install the equipment that would deliver Gulf Stream energy to the whole nation. An initial pilot plant off Miami, which would be a plant sufficient to power Miami with electricity, would make a good start. If we began with a NASA-type effort today, that much might take six years, 15, 20—nobody can really say. Once we were energizing southern Florida and getting to know all the wrinkles, the time would come to expand the plant to energize the nation. It would be prohibitively costly to send current by present means from Miami to Denver, Kansas City or Chicago. But the power of the Gulf Stream could be used to manufacture hydrogen gas from water on the spot and pipe it as a burnable fuel (whose smoke is only water vapor) as we now pipe natural gas thousands of miles. (See "A Novel Proposal for the Fuel of the Future," American Legion Magazine, July 1973). Someone has suggested that a pipeline from Miami to the Texas Gulf Coast could



"See? '60 miles per two hours' . . . and stop calling this a speed trap!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

feed hydrogen gas into the existing network of natural gas pipelines—modified for hydrogen. At the consumer's end, the hydrogen could be used to make local electricity, heat homes, cook food, and for virtually all energy purposes—domestic, industrial and even vehicular. Should that day come, the basic national energy system would be virtually non-polluting, smokewise or heatwise.

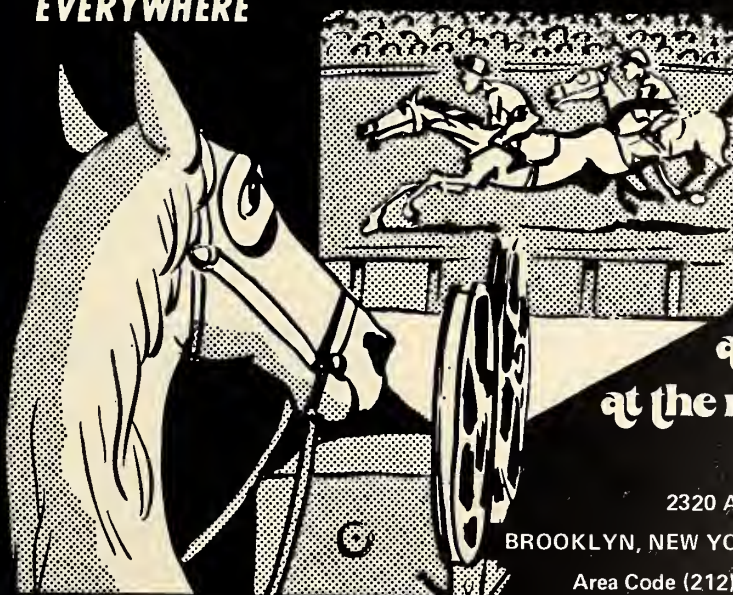
From such a national power system there would also be surprising side effects. Would you believe a rich source of protein food? Such a source is built into the thermocline energy proposal. It requires bringing cold, nutrient-rich waters from the bottom of the sea to the top. This is what makes seafood grow in abundance at the surface, as is also noted in another article in this issue ("The Fish War"). The great fishing grounds of the seas are those few areas where the almost lifeless bottom-waters are naturally forced to the top (upwellings), restoring sunken nutrients to the fish-habitable, sun-warmed surface layers. When did we last hear of a power source with beneficial ecological results?

Prof. Othmer, and Prof. Oswald A. Roels, of the Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, have reported on experiments in the Virgin Islands in which bottom waters are piped into sunbathed seafood-farm lagoons to produce vast crops of edible shellfish. They cite a 27-fold increase in minute diatoms on which larger marine life feeds; young oysters increasing 75% in weight in three weeks; clams and scallops growing to market size in six months; scallops multiplying their weight 60 times in 145 days; accelerated growth of transplanted Maine lobsters. They calculate that the experimental station on

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The Oceanic Thermocline

the north shore of St. Croix could produce a minimum of \$50,000 in commercial seafood per acre per year. They project a somewhat larger installation steadily pumping in bottom waters to farm pools that could produce over \$20 million worth of seafood a year.

A national power system off Florida would probably bring up more food-rich bottom water than any coastal sea farms could use. When we had used it for cooling we would be through with it. The residue would enrich the natural ecology of the off-shore waters.

There are those who dream of a joint project with Mexico to pipe Pacific bottom waters across the Baja, making the sun-scorched waters of the Gulf of California both a power plant and a giant seafood farm.

A power plant like Claude's could also produce great quantities of fresh water from salt water. To run his Cuban plant he vaporized salt sea water inside his vacuum boiler. Fresh water came out the cold side, but disposing of salt deposits left in the warm side was among the things that made his plant so expensive to operate. Unless there is a great need for fresh water near a thermocline power plant, modern designers prefer a "closed system" that recirculates a fluid with a low boiling point, such as ammonia, Freon or propane. It boils on the warm side and spins the fan as it rushes to the cold side where it is condensed and pumped back to the warm side to boil again.

Such a system is more efficient than a water vaporizer, it produces no fresh water and, of course, doesn't salt up internally. It is nothing novel, being very much like your kitchen refrigerator or bedroom air conditioner in its basics.

The thermocline research engineers have plenty of problems still to be worked out. The Amherst team views them as nothing more than a lot of work to be done—nothing impossible. But in anyone's mind there remains the question: Will we dangerously cool the Gulf Stream on its trip north, where it ultimately moderates the climate of Europe?

A simple answer is that compared to the total energy in the Gulf Stream, what we'd remove for all our national needs would be peanuts. A more surprising answer comes from Prof. Zener. He reports in Physics Today that an early study suggests that the Gulf Stream would move north with a net *gain* of about one degree in temperature, which he says

would be most welcome further north.

The fact is, he says, that the little heat we might remove from the surface can be speedily replaced by the sun. The normal surface temperature is a balance between incoming sun heat and outgoing loss by evaporation and radiation. Reduce the surface temperature and the sun tends to reheat it again to the balance point.

Since we would warm lower levels of the water a little, this—added to the restored heat of the surface—would seem to mean a tiny net gain in the heat of the Gulf Stream.

Conclusion: It might take 25 years of a crash program to supply this nation with significant energy from solar sources. Twenty-five years from now, we may be near the end of our fossil fuel reserves in quantities large enough to meet our needs. Even if the President's "self-sufficiency" program works well for two decades, the time to get going on solar energy in deadly earnest is now. **END**

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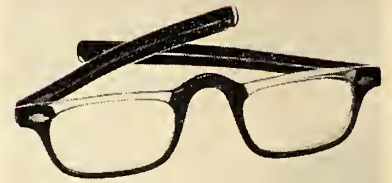
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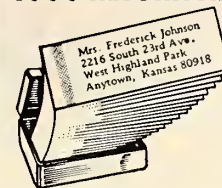
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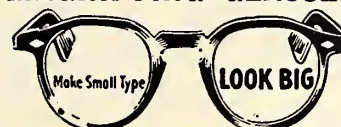


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LUCILLE J. GOODYEAR

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F. G. KERNAN

HE WANTS A HEAD START NEXT TIME

A man celebrating his 100th birthday was being interviewed by reporters.

"If you had your life to live over, do you think you would make the same mistakes again?"

"Yes" replied the old man, "but I would start a lot sooner."

PATRICIA ANNE REIF

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While playing as a youthful tackle,
And through the years it's proved to be
A very inconvenient shackle.

Ah yes, he often needs consoling
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But mowing the lawn it drives him crazy.

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J. DAVID LAMBERT

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EMMA K. EATON

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FRANK GUERIN

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